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Men and Days

in

Phi Beta Kappa

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OF THE
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MEN AND DAYS

IN

PHI BETA KAPPA

WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED FOR THE

New York Kappa Chapter

OF

Phi Beta Kappa

OF

Syracuse University

BY

REV. ARTHUR COPELAND, D. D.
President of the New York Kappa, 1903-05

"Thou wert as some lone star, whose light did shine
On some frail bark in Winter's midnight roar:
Thou hast like to a rock-built refuge stood
Above the blind and battling multitude."

—PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

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GENERAL

LJ75
P29S8

THE DU BOIS PRESS
NEWARK, NEW YORK
1907

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THIS WORK

IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED

TO HIS FRIEND AND FORMER TEACHER

FRANK SMALLEY, PH. D.

CULTURED, CAPABLE, COMPANIONABLE

DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

BY THE AUTHOR

"Atticus ita vixit, ut Atheniensibus esset carissimus."

—*Cornelius Nepos*

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Preface

"But human bodies are sic fools,
For a' their colleges and schools,
That when nae real ills perplex them,
They make enow themsels to vex them."

ROBERT BURNS, "The Twa Dogs."

BY THE request of the Kappa Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, at Syracuse University, the author has written and published the following pages. He claims nothing original in the matter over others who have entered the same field. With them he has been "a borrower of the night," though perhaps with them entitled, in some small degree, to the credit, which Samuel Taylor Coleridge names, of "that usurious interest which genius pays in borrowing." He has used freely the valuable material gathered by Rev. E. B. Parsons, D. D., in *The Phi Beta Kappa Handbook,* and of Oscar M. Voorhees, in his excellent historical sketch in *The Catalogue of the Alpha of New Jersey,* and of another, *The Greek Letter Societies,* by Albert P. Jacobs. He is a debtor also to the interesting pages of *Lossing,* and to various magazine and periodical writers.

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The author's thanks are due also to Mr. John Edmond DuBois, Ph. B., of The DuBois Press, Newark, N. Y., for his suggestions and for his aid in proof-reading; also to Mr. Burton H. Avery of Newark, Linotype Operator, for reading and setting in type the author's manuscript.

All is written with the hope of awakening new interest in the Fraternity by giving a wider circulation of the facts concerning its earlier days and annals.

P. S.—The firm of R. J. F. Roehm & Company, Fraternity Jewelers, of Detroit, Mich., to whose kindness we owe the cuts of the keys published in this volume, furnish, on application, a price list and description of keys made of the best quality and highest finish. We recommend this firm to any thinking to make such a purchase.

Newark, New York, 1907.

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"My idea of American nationality makes it the last best growth of the thoughtful mind of the century, treading under foot sex and race, caste and condition, and collecting on the broad bosom of what deserves the name of an Empire, under the shelter of noble, just, and equal laws, all races, all customs, all religions, all languages, all literature, and all ideas."—WENDELL PHILLIPS, Boston, Oct. 4, 1859.

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PART I

The Fraternity at Large

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COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY, WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

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OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF

I

In Old Virginia

"The foundation of our Empire was not laid in the gloomy age of ignorance and superstition: but at an epoch when the rights of mankind were better understood and more clearly defined, than at any former period."

WASHINGTON.

ON a peninsula, midway between the Rivers James and York, in Virginia, forty-eight miles south and east of Richmond, lies the thriving town of Williamsburg. The charm of legend and history combine to make it one of the interesting places of America, and connected with some of the most important events in our country's history. In *Powell's Historic Towns of the Southern States* it has a no mean place, and the historians of the Revolutionary War and of the Peninsula Campaign of the Civil Conflict, find in its quaint streets and on its wharves, and in its surrounding territory, much to remember and commemorate. Some future novelist will choose it as the center of a story of surpassing interest, like some of those woven into the

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chapters of Hawthorne's mystic page, and so assist to familiarize it in the annals of our National life and progress.

Settled in 1632, and known as the Middle Plantations until 1699, when it supplanted Jamestown as the capital of Virginia, it obtained a city charter in 1722, the oldest in the State, and until 1779 it continued to be the foremost town of "The Old Dominion," until in that year the capital was removed to Richmond.

It was at Williamsburg that Washington first appeared on the theatre of public action, when at the age of twenty-one, he was summoned by Governor Dinwiddie to come to the capital city, which he did late in October of 1753, there meeting the Governor, described as "a bald-headed Scotchman of sixty-three years." They conferred together in a room in the old Williamsburg State House, and there Washington received his first State commission, which was to proceed through the wilderness, at imminent peril, to a point in the Ohio Valley and convey a letter to the French Commander, St. Pierre, inquiring by what authority French troops had presumed to intrude upon the territory of the British. It was the reply to that letter, personally brought by young Washington, which led to the opening act and public declaration of The French and Indian War (1754-1760), which saved the Continent to Anglo-Saxon supremacy.

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It was here also, in 1765, that Patrick Henry offered his resolution against the Stamp Act, and delivered the famous speech in which he glorified the assassins of Caesar and Charles the First as public benefactors, and sounded that first sharp note of open war against the British Crown in defense of human rights and American liberties.

Around this town, a little after, surged the contending forces of the Revolutionary War. At a later date in her streets was opened the first serious engagement, May 5, 1862, of the Peninsula Campaign, between the heroic Sumner and his Confederate opponent, Magruder — Hooker and Hancock participating in the all-day fight, with a Federal loss of 2,280 men, and 1,560, as reported by Longstreet, among the Confederates.

The visitor to its streets will be delighted to see the remains of the Bruton Parish Church, dating from 1678, and rebuilt in 1715; the Powder Horn building of 1714, the old Court house dating from 1769—but chiefly the main feature of the city, and that which connects it with this work, the William and Mary College, the second oldest college in the United States, opened in 1693, and named after William of Orange and Princess Mary, the eldest daughter of King James, who, in 1689, were proclaimed joint monarchs of England, and with whom began the real reign of the people of that realm. Their profiles, placed on English coins of

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that period, are yet visible, and their prosperous and happy reign is hinted at by the famous couplet:

> "——cooing and billing
> Like William and Mary on a shilling."

It was in their honor that the college was named, former grants of land having been renewed, and a charter secured by Rev. James Blair, who became its first President. Blair was a man of unusual parts, a Scotchman and graduate of the University of Edinburg. He came to Virginia as a missionary in the employ of the Church of England, and eventually held the highest ecclesiastical position in the colony, that of Commissary of Virginia. In 1690, when the whole colony had only one privately endowed school, and but a few field schools, he resolved to start a college "for the education of our youth, for a constant supply of our Ministry, and perhaps a foundation for the conversion of our neighboring heathen to the Christian Faith."

He widely traveled to raise money, at home and abroad, and in 1693 secured a charter. Coming back, he went about to raise funds to erect the buildings, and superintended their construction, "toiling terribly," as was said of the father of Virginia, Sir Walter Raleigh. He was President of the College until his death in 1743. But this did not prevent his taking a large part in Colonial politics. It is said that he had bitter disputes with Governors

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Andros, Nicholson and Spotswood, and was instrumental in securing their removal. He collaborated with Henry Hartwell and Edward Chilton in a valuable work entitled *The Present State of Virginia and the College,* a book which is pronounced the best account of Virginia in the latter part of the seventeenth century. It has been said of this founder and first college president of William and Mary that he probably did more than any other man for the intellectual advancement of Virginia during the Colonial period.

At the very outset, prosperity marked the career of the young institution. But the Revolutionary War wasted its income and resources, closed its class rooms for a season, filled its halls with soldiers, at one time of the American, at another of the British forces, and so,

"Where reigned Apollo,
Mars, instead, held sway."

But the return of peace brought back the faculty and students, and the class room work went on, until the Civil War cloud lowered over its halls, and Federal troops turned it into a barracks in the work of weeding out the thorns and thistles of secession and slavery, so rankly manifest in that turbulent era.

Re-opened in 1869, the college was so crippled financially that from 1881 to 1888 it was forced to suspend instruction, and its glory seemed a thing

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of the past. But Congress, appropriating it $64,000 for damages inflicted during the Civil War, and aided by State grants, it revived again, and with a student attendance of about 200, and a faculty of fifteen members and an endowment in buildings and moneys of about $250,000, it has to-day brightening skies, and ought to win the sympathy and support of all lovers of our educational history in every part of the land.

On its roll of students stand some of the most distinguished men of the New World: Peyton Randolph, President of the First Continental Congress, and Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Tyler, Presidents of the United States—a record no other American college can, in this respect, surpass; and as great as any of these is the name of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who discovered the American Nation in the Constitution, and outlined its future boundaries with calculations as accurate as those which define the limits and bounds of our solar system.

And here, in that most memorable of all the "Years of the Modern," 1776, was established the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.

If other American colleges can glory, William and Mary can excel in glory.

> "——Her past secure,
> She waits not at the crowded gates of fame,
> But passes in, star-crowned, elate."

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II

Phi Beta Kappa Beginnings

"Man was not made for himself alone. He was made for his country by the obligation of the social compact; he was made for the species, by the Christian duties of Universal Charity; he was made for all ages past, by the sentiment of reverence for his forefathers; and he was made for all future times, by the impulses of affection for his progeny."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Oration at Plymouth, Dec. 2, 1802.

IT IS to this famous old college of William and Mary of Virginia, then, that we must go to trace the origin of Phi Beta Kappa. And from what better soil could she have come than the home of Washington?

Here at Williamsburg, amid historic surroundings and on the verge of the most important revolutionary wars, on December 5, 1776, was organized that Society which has become the honored fraternity whose coveted key is regarded as the badge of the highest merit in the American college world.

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Whether its origin be owing to Trans-Atlantic models, like some of the philosophical societies of the Sorbonne, or those of Pisa and Bologna, we know not; but that from the start it had high aims to breed a race of scholastic leaders among the thoughtful men of the "Old Thirteen" was very evident.

Among the records printed in the William and Mary College *Quarterly Historical Magazine* of April, 1896, is this:

"On Thursday, the fifth of December, in the year of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and first of our Commonwealth, a happy spirit and resolution, of attaining the important ends of Society, entering the minds of John Heath, Thomas Smith, Richard Booker, Armst'd Smith, and John Jones, and afterwards seconded by others, prevailed and was accordingly ratified."

Following this item in the record is a description of the medal of the new Society, with the Latin and Greek initials, and its index imparting a philosophical design, extended to the three stars, as a part of the planetary orb; and also the strong oath of initiation, with the Society's general rules of procedure. That the adoption of the three stars was significant, none can doubt who has stduied the use of this emblem, especially as at that time it was coming into prominence with our new National flag.

Under this emblem, as printed in those early Minutes, came also the first rule of the new Society,

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most worthy of its high aim, and one which shows that true religion is ever the bride of true science, if not its source and inspiration. It was this: "That in every design or attempt, whether great or small, we ought to invoke the Deity," a rule strikingly like the language used in the stately ritual of another Fraternity, and one of the most powerful in the world—the Masonic.

Thus founded upon reason and revelation did the organization begin.

This College Literary Society, for such it simply was at that time, did not differ in many points from others since formed. Its meetings were held weekly, with an occasional banquet at "The Raleigh" inn, and the ideas of good fellowship as well as of intellectual development were not lacking, as the first "Minutes" show. Nor was its patriotic purpose lacking. The questions debated show that its members were not mere scholastics, immured "in pensive citadels" apart, but living beings in an era of intense political agitation. For how could it be otherwise when we reflect that in this very town where its meetings were being held, were in session, from time to time, some of the great Virginia Patriots, members of the House of Burgesses, among them the author of "The Declaration?" Hence, among some of the questions discussed we find the following: "Whether Brutus Was Justifyable in Killing Caesar;" "Whether

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the Execution of Charles the First was Justifyable;" "Whether a General Assessment for the Support of Religious Establishments is Repugnant to the Principles of a Republican Government;" "The Justice of African Slavery;" "Whether any form of Government is More Favorable to Virtue than a Commonwealth."

In all these discussions there is the evidence of a living interest in the things of their present, and an educational purpose to attach the men of the college world to those of the political arena.

That these young college men should have been called to leadership in that age that tried men's souls was to be expected, and so we find it. John Heath, the first president of the Society, was in the Legislature of Virginia, when less than twenty-two years of age, and ten years later was in Congress; Archibald Stuart was member of both Houses of the Legislature, presidential elector and judge, and was a leading man in the South until his death; Beckley was clerk of the Convention of 1788, as afterwards he was of Congress; Bushrod Washington, the favorite nephew of President Washington, and the inheritor of Mount Vernon, became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and helped to mould the opinion of that distinguished body; Short, the second president of the Society, was Secretary of Legation in France when Jefferson was our Minister there, and afterwards became

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an influential diplomatist. Fifteen of these first fifty Phi Beta Kappa youngsters were in the Continental Army, seventeen were in the State Legislature, and most of them for several terms; eight of them were members of the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution; five were members of the National House of Representatives, and two of the National Senate. Nor in this list of the half-hundred members of the first Phi Beta Kappa, as published by President Tyler, should we pass over the names of Cabel and Clements, Fitzhugh and Hardy, and of Mason, Madison and Lee. But towering above them all is the name of that man, who, by his interpretation of the Constitution, has been called the creator of the Nation—John Marshall—the great Chief Justice—the glory of the American bar—ranking with Solon, Papinian, D'Aguesseau and Matthew Hale in the old world, and destined to an immortality identical with the Republic whose foundation on law, as deeper than government, he made plain.

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"Efforts at reform by the power of action and reaction, may fluctuate; but there is an element of popular strength abroad in the world, stronger than forms and institutions, and daily growing in power. A Public Opinion of a new kind has arisen—the Opinion of the Civilized World.

"Springing into existence on the shores of our own continent, it has grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength, till now, this moral giant, like that of the ancient poet, marches along the earth, but his front is among the stars.. The course of the day does not weary, nor the darkness of the night arrest him. He grasps the pillars of the temple where Oppression sits enthroned not groping and benighted, like the strong man of old, to be crushed himself beneath the fall, but trampling, in his strength, on the massive ruins."

EDWARD EVERETT of Harvard, *"The Scholar in Politics,"* on *The History of Liberty,* Charlestown, Mass., July 4, 1828.

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III

A Wider Door

"The College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, since the re-modeling of its plan, is the place where are collected together all the young men of Virginia under preparation for public life. They are there under the direction (most of them) of Mr. Wythe."

THOMAS JEFFERSON, in a letter written from Paris, August 7, 1785.

BUT such seed planting demands a large field for the growing and harvesting. It is evident, as the records show, that Phi Beta Kappa began as an undergraduate secret literary and social society, with weekly or fortnightly debates, with strict regulations, and an initiation oath very binding, and with heavy fines on those who failed to meet the task of writing or speaking as assigned. There was an annual banquet at "The Raleigh," celebrating the birthday of the Society, a custom which could well be revived in every chapter.

On special occasions, as when a brother sailed for Europe, there were similar gatherings, making

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the historic Apollo Hall melodious with song and oration. Membership, at first, was confined to collegians who had arrived at the age of sixteen; but on December 10, 1778, it was "Resolved, That future admission to this Society be not confined to collegians."

We should pause to notice this resolution as marking the liberal spirit of the Fraternity, which, at first, purposed not to become so exclusive as to shut out any whom it might deservedly honor. As Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in his essay on the Society in the *Atlantic Monthly* for July, 1879, entitled, "A Fossil from the Tertiary," says: "The early correspondence of Phi Beta Kappa shows that the young men who formed it had just such dreams of union as those fostered by clubs among the educated men of Germany." Hence they planned to have issued charters for other cities and towns of the State. The new branches were to be named Beta, Gamma, Delta, and were to bear a distinct relation to the mother Alpha at William and Mary, five such branches being founded within a year, in accord with a resolution early passed, which said: "It is repugnant to the liberal principles of Societies that they should be confined to any particular place, men or description of men, but that they should be extended to the wise and virtuous of every degree, and of whatever country." It was under this broadening act that John Marshall, a cap-

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tain of artillery, resident at Williamsburg, came into the Society, while attending law lectures at the college.

Born September 24, 1755, in Fauquier County, Virginia, he studied under a private tutor, attended an academy in Westmoreland County—and then entered the great school of the Revolutionary Army, under Washington, taking his first lesson "under fire" near Norfolk. As a captain, next he is in the New Jersey Campaign, and later in that laboratory of patient suffering and discipline, the memorable winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge. And now, in 1780, he is at William and Mary College. And why? Because without a command, except his own to study law, he is attracted there by the law lectures of the famous Chancellor George Wythe, that eminent American patriot and jurist, and Signer of the Declaration, who had been educated at William and Mary, represented his Alma Mater in the Virginia House of Burgesses, and who drew up a remonstrance to the British Parliament against the proposed Stamp Act, and as a delegate to the Continental Congress became one of the most ardent and outspoken advocates for independence in that body. It was this man whom we find as Professor of Law at William and Mary, from 1778 to 1789, and Chancellor in the Highest Court of Virginia, and whose character, example and ability attracted from the army young Marshall to the

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collegiate halls at Williamsburg. And who can tell how much Phi Beta Kappa did to determine his subsequent career as a legislator, statesman and jurist? Doubtless he owed a vast debt of inspiration to this Fraternity, and through him the whole country is a debtor to our Society and to the liberal spirit of the founders.

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CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL

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IV

Passing Through the Fire

"A thoroughly educated common people, with collegiate men to be their leaders and mouthpieces, in sympathy with them,—all moving together,—is better than any society where the bottom is ignorant, and the top is educated."

HENRY WARD BEECHER, at Farewell Breakfast, Manchester, England, Oct. 24, 1863.

"IT IS not known that the Virginia branches, for whom charters were prepared, were ever established," says Mr. Oscar M. Voorhes in his valuable *Historical Sketch,* published in connection with the catalogue of the Alpha Chapter of New Jersey at Rutgers. "If they were," he adds, "the progress of the Revolution proved their destruction." In fact the Revolutionay War destroyed, for nearly a century, the mother chapter. For, on January 3, 1781, the sinister figure of Benedict Arnold appears at the threshold of our history, with the British fleet, off the Virginia coast, and college days at William and Mary were at an end

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for some time. On Saturday, January 6, 1781, the last meeting was held, "called for the purpose of securing the papers of the Society during the 'confusion of the times' and the present dissolution which threatens the University."

There were but five members present at this last meeting, and they carefully laid away the papers of the Society in a sealed box, and delivered them into the hands of the College Steward, evidently a trusty and important personage, then, as now. Not until 1849 did this box again come to light, when its contents passed into the possession of the Virginia Historical Society. They consist of twenty-five folios of rough, unsized paper, measuring seven and three-fourths by twelve inches. The first page, as described by Mr. Voorhes and Mr. R. A. Brock, contains a list of forty-nine members of the parent Society; the second is blank. On the third page is the preamble, and on pages four to nine the oath and by-laws are transcribed. The tenth is blank, and the minutes of the proceedings occupy pages eleven to fifty.

The "Oath of Fidelity" prescribed and tried at the second meeting of the original Chapter was as follows:

"I, A. B., do swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, or otherwise, as calling the Supreme Being to attest this my oath, declaring that I will, with all my possible efforts, endeavour to prove true, just and

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deeply attached, to this our growing fraternity; in keeping, holding and preserving all secrets that pertain to my duty, and for the promotion and advancement of its internal welfare."

These papers were deposited with the College Steward "to remain with him until the desirable event of the Society [which] is Resurrection."

The records further say, "this deposit they make in the sure and certain hope that the Fraternity will one day rise [in] life everlasting and glory immortal"—language which, while truly sophomorical and suggestive that its author was a candidate for the Ministry, has proven prophetical. The British fleet came and sailed away, as did also the shadow of Arnold the Traitor. The sealed records were forgotten and the old College did not really revive until later.

But when, in 1849, the lost records were recovered, it was found that Mr. William Short, the last President of the Society, and the only surviving member, was living in Philadelphia at the patriarchal age of ninety-two, and in full possession of his faculties, as a true Phi Beta Kappa man should ever be. He was communicated with. The venerable "old grad" responded to the call most heartily. The Society was reorganized. But sad to say, its voyage, like that in its Anchisean days, was on tempestuous seas. Again the sound of battle was in the land, and the Civil War destroyed, for a season,

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the college, and the Society to which it owed its chief fame.

The records went to the Virginia Historical Society once more, but on the revival of the college in 1888, and of the Society in 1893, were returned, and it is confidently hoped that in this ancient and historic seat of learning this Chapter may have a new future of honor and service to men and the Republic.

The Fraternity has certainly been baptized with fire, and, like the Republic with which it was born, has suffered grievous wounds, even in the house of its friends. As being a child of the Southland and an adopted one of the North, it has in it the elements of a truly National heritage. Nurtured in times of war, like the Nation, it has been marked by the spirit of the Pioneer—as described by Walt Whitman, and facing the future from its Virginia home could say:

"All the pulses of the world
Falling in they beat for us, with the Western movement beat,
Holding single or together, steady moving to the front, all for us,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!"

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V

Our Debt to Elisha Parmelie

" Eminence in learning is purchased by time, watching, hunger, nakedness, vertigo, indigestion and many other inconveniences."

DON QUIXOTE on " Arms and Letters."

BUT although Phi Beta Kappa originated on the soil of the Cavalier, and has ever been tinged by his liberal spirit, it owes its present life and vigor chiefly to its relation with New England, to which it was early transplanted through the zeal and efforts of a Harvard graduate of 1779, Mr. Elisha Parmelie, who, it is said, had gone South for graduate work on account of his lungs. If the Society had not come in contact with the bones of this modern Elisha, its resurrection and present history of renown would probably never have been a part of our National history.

How, then, did Phi Beta Kappa come to pass from a Southern Society to the enjoyment of its present attainments? The answer is connected largely with the life of this son of Plymouth Rock

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and John Harvard—Elisha Parmelie. He it was who seems to have conceived the idea of its wider and larger growth, and who, armed with "The Code of Law" and charter, granted him by the parent Chapter, came to Goshen, Connecticut, his native place, in April, 1780 or 1781, and there himself initiated Ezra Stiles, Jr., Samuel Newell, Reuben Parmelie and Linde Ford into the Fraternity. These, in November of that same year (1780 or '81) went to the seat of Yale College at New Haven, and there initiated several "Bachelor Seniors and Juniors." All of this was done in accord with the directions of the parent Chapter, that Mr. Parmelie be given authority to establish Chapters at Yale and Harvard.

The charter for the Harvard Chapter was granted first, the date being December 4, 1779, and that to Yale five days later.

Going from New Haven to Cambridge, Mr. Parmelie conferred there with Artemus Baker, Joseph Bartlett, Seth Hastings and Samuel Kendall, of the class of 1782, and they consented to start a Chapter, holding their first meeting in July, 1781, though the first regular meeting was not commenced until the 5th of September following, when five more members of the class of 1782 were chosen "to be sounded for admission in Phi Beta Kappa." Here, then, on the soil of the American Cambridge, Mr. Parmelie succeeded in planting our Fraternity, a

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planting which has borne most noble and delectable fruit. He lived but a few years after his splendid work; and where rests his body to-day, we are not informed. But surely the Fraternity, as the last Triennial suggested, should publicly honor this founder, and at least mark the spot with a monument and a public occasion that would forever leave the impress of her estimate of this her son of "Goshen," who led her out to her Canaan of enlarged privilege and prosperity.

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VI

Planning to Grow

"All the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full: unto the place from whence the rivers come, thither they return again."

ECCLESIASTES.

AT first the Alpha of Virginia intended to form a close union with the new chapters, and to name the one at Harvard the Epsilon, and that at Yale, Zeta, the Beta, Gamma and Delta having been already given to the Virginia branches, which either were never started, or, like the parent Alpha, were extinguished by the Revolutionary War. These changed conditions, in the North, made for a more liberal program. The sixth clause in the charter for the Alpha of Massachusetts invested that Chapter "with the privileges of the Alpha in Virginia in granting charters for the establishment of other Chapters, or meetings, anywhere within the State of Massachusetts Bay, which meetings or Chapters were to stand in the same relation to the Virginia Alpha that the junior branches of

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this Society stood in relation to the Alpha here." Under this law the custom obtained that lasted for a century, of allowing each Alpha to charter new branches in its own State, but requiring the consent of all the Alphas, before a charter could be granted for a Chapter, or meeting, in a new State.

At this time, then, the roll of Chapters was as follows: The Alpha of Virginia (extinct), the Alpha of Massachusetts Bay, and the Alpha of Connecticut. And so it continued to be until six years later, when another Alpha was added at Dartmouth, in New Hampshire.

The application for this Chapter was made by Aaron Kinsman, of the class of 1787 of Dartmouth; and the "foundation meeting" was held August 20, 1787, and these three Chapters formed the whole Fraternity for thirty years.

It would be of intense interest to the lover of collegiate life could that period of time be re-read in detail, from the light of our Fraternity's altar fires. But the ashes emit only a glowing ember here and there, and fact and fancy seem to sport in the half-concealing, half-revealing lights and shadows.

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VII

The New Era

" Creeds and schools in abeyance,
Retiring back awhile, sufficed at what they are, but never forgotten,
I harbor for good or bad, I permit to speak at every hazard,
Nature without check with original energy."

WALT WHITMAN, in " Song of Myself."

WE NOW come to a period in the life of the Fraternity, the most important, to date, in its history. We refer to the time of change in its character from a senior literary society, to a graduate and honorary one, by its abolition of secrecy.

The " Oath of Fidelity," which we have already described, when transmitted with the Code of Laws to the New England Chapters, was accompanied with a further provision, namely, " That the Arcana of this Society be held inviolate." From the very first there seemed to be an opposition in New England to this provision, notably so at Dartmouth, where as early as 1826 all injunctions to secrecy,

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save as to the symbols on the medal, were voluntarily renounced. And how did this come to pass? The answer is largely traceable to a book on Free Masonry, published during the "Morgan craze" by a Phi Beta Kappa man, Mr. Avery Allyn, in which appears *A Key to the Phi Beta Kappa.* In this key he assails the Fraternity as being of "foreign manufacture," and also discloses the motto and its signification. We must remember how at this time New England was being shaken politically by the Anti-Masonic agitation, many joining in it for partisan ends.

The cry of "Un-American" was heard, and was used against this Society, and against any like it which laid secret oaths or obligations upon its members. The cry prevailed at Harvard, where John Quincy Adams, Judge Story, and some other Phi Beta Kappa men, led in the attack; and the result was that the Chapter at Harvard, about 1831, gave up all her secrets, in obedience to public sentiment.

As we read from the standpoint of these times of this furious agitation springing from the "Morgan Mystery," we can only smile and wonder. But to the men of that day it was a serious issue, and not without some good results.

Says Dr. Hale: "All unconsciously, to the immediate members of the Fraternity at that time, a broadening of views and purposes now took place, that in due time brought Phi Beta Kappa from the

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limited range of an ordinary Greek Letter Fraternity into the larger ambition of a union of scholars."

The field was then opened for the later Greek Letter Societies to enter, although the fact is true that almost one-half the Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, now in existence, still consider themselves secret organizations. But the Senate has already decreed that it does not consider secrecy a necessity, and in granting new charters this condition is no longer imposed. But it is interesting to recall the controversy; and again we can see young Edward Everett, when, as a delegate from the Alpha at Harvard to that at Yale, he plead with the Phi Beta Kappa men of New Haven so successfully that they were persuaded to adopt the policy of Harvard in this particular. And here we may stop for a closer study of our badge and symbols.

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VIII

Our Badge and Symbols

" Regent of day, and all th' horizon round
Invested with bright rays, jocond to run
His longitude through heaven's high road."
Milton's Paradise Lost, Book VII.

THE Key and its symbols have a history also. At first the badge of the Society was a square silver medal, bearing on one side the letters " S. P.," the initials of the two Latin words which in the early days gave name to the Fraternity, and bearing on the other side the Greek initials of the Society watchword, which have given name to the Fraternity these later years. There have been various meanings of the letters " S. P.," as "Science and Philosophy," or " Society of Philosophers," or " Philosophical Society." On this first medal was also engraved an index finger pointing to three stars. But when the Fraternity came to New England its badge was changed, becoming a gold key, bearing the same symbols.

The number of stars in the key differs according to the centre of Chapter origin. Those, for ex-

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ample, chartered by Union took the number of stars that indicated their distance from the Alpha. But the majority of the Chapters has now fixed upon the number seven as the symbol of perfection. The motto is *Φιλοσοφία Βίου Κυβερνήτης*, "Philosophy, Guide or Helmsman of Life;" and the Society is called "S. P.," *Societas Philosophiae.*

The use of badges as marks of distinction and honor is of ancient origin, and indicates a step in man's evolution not to be passed over without notice. To encourage in acts of humanity or heroism, or to stimulate ambition in the pursuit of knowledge and its application to affairs, the conferring of medals, badges and various emblems has been a common practice in all ages, but particularly in those marked by a high degree of civilization. The Garter of the English Knight, the Golden Fleece of the grandee of Spain, the button of the Chinese Mandarin, and other emblems akin to these, all have gathered about them a wealth of tradition and respect, which makes much toward human advancement.

The College World is no exception to this rule and practice. Here also, in the seats of scholarly reflection and refinement, the mind has not been unaffected by the visible symbols of merit seen in medals offered for prizes in intellectual competition, in pins of Greek Letter Fraternities as marks of brotherhood and social distinction, and especially

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in the badge or Key of Phi Beta Kappa, to wear which seems to so many among the highest signs of merit possible to be bestowed on men of rank and influence. Said a distinguished Doctor of Divinity to the writer recently: "I had rather part with my Doctor's Degree than to be deprived of this Key." And he is not alone in his opinion.

Wherever it is seen it commands respect of the highest kind among those capable of bestowing it, and is an introduction, as if by magic, to circles and associations otherwise closed to its wearer. Almost any who possesses one would rather sacrifice half an ordinary estate than to lose his Key beyond recovery or replacement. To him its gold is the purest in the world, and its flashing light, like that which shone o'er the gates of Paradise, bespeaks possessions which if lost can seldom be regained.

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"I shall stand by the Union, and by all who stand by it. I shall do justice to the whole country, according to the best of my ability, in all I say, and act for the good of the whole country in all I do. I mean to stand upon the Constitution. I need no other platform. I shall know but one country. The ends I aim at shall be my Country's, my God's and Truth's. I was born an American; I live an American; I shall die an American, and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career."

DANIEL WEBSTER in United States Senate, July 17, 1850.

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IX

"Mother Union"

"The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of States none can sever—
The union of hearts—the union of hands,—
And the flag of our Union forever."

GEORGE P. MORRIS.

NEITHER the Cavaliers nor the Puritans were to be allowed to foster alone this fraternity of scholars. Its foundation and aim were too broad and high to admit of such narrowness. This brotherhood of thought, in 1817, found firm foothold at old Union, which has become the source in turn of more than seven splendid scions in the Empire State so noted not only for her wealth and enterprise, but for her schools, her writers, her orators and scientists, and her leaders in every realm of progress. Indeed, Union University has been a prolific parent of the Greek Letter Fraternity life. Here originated the first modern Greek Letter Fraternity after Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Alpha, founded in the Fall of 1825. There was born also Sigma Phi,

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March 4, 1827. Delta Phi followed on November 18, 1827, and Psi Upsilon November 24, 1833, founded by Goodale, Hadley, Martindale and Tuttle. Chi Psi came also into being here, in 1841, introduced by Brush, Major and Taber; and Theta Delta Chi in the Spring of 1847. What wonder, then, that on the roll of New York Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa,, of which Union is the Alpha, we read: Beta, of New York, at University of City of New York, 1858; Gamma at the College of the City of New York, in 1867; Delta at Columbia, 1869; Epsilon at Hamilton, 1870; Zeta at Hobart, 1871; Eta at Colgate, 1878; Theta at Cornell, 1882; Iota at Rochester, 1887; Kappa at Syracuse, 1895; Lambda at Saint Lawrence, 1898; and Mu at Vassar in 1898. No other State has such a showing as this. What wonder that in her bounds meets most often "The United Chapters," in Triennial at Saratoga, nearby that great battle-field of the Revolution, so intimately associated with the field of Yorktown, close to our ancient parent source of William and Mary?

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X

Some Later Greek Letter Fraternities

"My Oxford friendships have been so invaluable, as relating to points of the very highest importance, that it is impossible for me ever to forget them, or to cease to look on them as the greatest blessings I have ever yet enjoyed in life, and for which I have the deepest reason to be most thankful."

ARNOLD OF RUGBY.

FROM the hour that Phi Beta Kappa changed its character, its successors in the undergraduate field were at hand, and in ever increasing numbers. And it was in order to save herself, as the result of the remarkable growth in the undergraduate secret Greek Letter Fraternities, that Phi Beta Kappa began to elect into her ranks men of the highest grade from each class, of any Fraternity, and so became the society of honor, and developed into her present character.

Kappa Alpha, Sigma Phi and Delta Phi were successively founded by Seniors of 1826, '27 and '28. Alpha Delta Phi began in 1832. For some years these Fraternities were almost exclusively

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upper-class societies. But after the foundation of Psi Upsilon in 1833 by members of '36 and '37, at a time when other Fraternities had only two or three representatives in those classes, Sophomores and Freshmen were more frequently elected, and now they are considered eligible in nearly all the colleges, although at Yale, Psi U. and D. K. E. do not initiate until the end of the Sophomore year.

An anti-secret society called the Social Fraternity arose at Williams College in 1834, which in 1847 formed a league entitled the "Anti Secret Confederation," with three similar bodies from Union, Amherst and Hamilton; some years later it assumed the name of Delta Upsilon, and has had a large growth and successful career, ranking high among the Greek Letter Fraternities. Its opposition to "secrecy," however, has ceased, and its "Arcana" are now as hidden as any.

In fact, the attempt to destroy in or out of the college world the principle of secret organization has been a deplorable failure. The Greek Letter Fraternity life in America, of which Phi Beta Kappa was the source, is more abundant than ever, and left to its proper evolution will work out yet larger benefits in its widening sphere.

The associations of school and college life have justly been celebrated in verse and prose. It is under these pleasant circumstances that have been formed those friendships which have determined

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the highest living of many of the first rank, and been a benediction unto the last evening hour of life in the hearts and homes of multitudes thus favored. The power of comradeship formed by college chums or classmates, developed in the halls of dormitories, and in the delightful associations of Chapter and Sorority Houses, has been one far-reaching, and formed a chief reward to the patient toils of undergraduate life.

The friendships there begun, and continued, have also assisted to bind together States and Nations. Our own country with its vast spaces and differences of peoples and climate is a debtor to the spirit of fraternity in and out of colleges.

The comradeship of soldiers has been proverbial, and is one of the delightful flowers that grow on the dark forest edge of War, and has developed with the growing years, as among the Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The master writers have borne witness to these things which ennoble human nature in all ages, as in the pages of *De Amicitia,* and in the verses of bards and prophets. Our own Walt Whitman in marvelous strength and beauty has expressed this power of high friendship as a binding force in uniting all parts of our country in a union based on affection, rather than self-interest:

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FOR YOU O DEMOCRACY

I will plant Companionships thick as trees along all
the rivers of America, and along the shores of
the great lakes, and all over the prairies;
I will make inseparable cities,
I will make the continent indissoluble,
By the manly love of Comrades.
I will make the most splendid race the sun ever
shone upon,
I will make divine, magnetic lands,
With the love of Comrades,
With the life and long love of Comrades.

But the College World has been the fittest field for the development and exercise of this agency for good, and the College Greek Letter Fraternities are founded upon it, as was Phi Beta Kappa in its beginnings. All over the land are found the evidences; and Fraternity Rooms and Chapter Houses have a history of tender comradeships which no historian can ever chronicle.

College life without these things would be stripped of many of its noblest joys, and robbed of one of its choicest ornaments. The undergraduate world, so mysterious, so unfathomable in many ways,—at times an absolute monarchy, at others a lawless chaos of communism defying the customs of civilized life about it,—demands a controlling

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hand outside of College Faculties, and it finds one of its own invention in the social and fraternal life of the Greek Letter republics. They have come to stay, and will be a bane or blessing in the College World as they are influenced by the highest ideals, self-developed and self-perpetuated. In supplying some of these ideals Phi Beta Kappa plays a conspicuous part.

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XI

College Women Honored

"But thou take courage, woman, when the time is come for action and cry out. * * * * They shall not cheat a mind with eyes wide open."

AESCHYLOS, from "The Libation Pourers."

NEITHER has the Fraternity failed to keep pace with the new era of enlarged opportunity for women, and so has granted charters to several of the leading co-educational colleges, as at world-famed Cornell, at Chicago University, Northwestern, De Pauw, Rochester, Wesleyan, and several State Universities, and to Syracuse University, a pioneer in co-educational instruction. Phi Beta Kappa besides entering co-educational institutions has also been established in distinctively ladies' colleges, so that their honored graduates are among some of the most worthy wearers of the Key.

The Vassar College Chapter was organized April 7, 1898, and its Phi Beta Kappa orators have already included Hon. Whitelaw Reid, President Chas. T. Thwing and Justice David F. Brewer.

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Then followed Chapters at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., in 1904; at Wellesley in 1904; at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, 1905, and crossing the line, South, one was planted in 1905 at the flourishing Woman's College of Baltimore.

And what more fitting than that American college womanhood should thus be honored? For everywhere the work of woman in literary clubs and in all departments points to the conceded fact of her equality intellectually with her brother; and that Phi Beta Kappa is willing to recognize it is one of the signs of the times, and one of the surest precursors of woman's enlarging field of privilege and responsibility.

The interesting pages of *The Circulars of Information of the Bureau of Education*, issued by the General Government, say that when in 1691 the Colonial Assembly of Virginia sent the Rev. James Blair, the Commissary or representative of the Bishop of London, back to England to secure a charter for the college they proposed to build, he went straight to Queen Mary and explained the educational ambition of her colony in America, to her first; and that after listening, like Isabella to Columbus, she assented to the idea, and that through her influence William concurred in her judgment, and the royal pair agreed to allow two thousand pounds out of the quit-rents of Virginia toward building the college. If this statement be

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authentic, William and Mary College owes its charter and its origin very largely to a woman, and she a Queen. And as Phi Beta Kappa was born in that institution we may safely aver that a woman was at least a God-mother to our Fraternity, if not more closely related, and that the cause of higher education in America is in perpetual debt to this noble representative of her sex, and through her, to the womanhood of the world.

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WEBSTER

(From the Phi Beta Kappa Poem read at Dartmouth by Emerson, 1834.)

Ill fits the abstemious Muse a crown to weave
For living brows; ill fits them to receive:
And yet, if virtue abrogate the law,
One portrait,—fact or fancy—we may draw;
A form which Nature cast in the heroic mould
Of them who rescued liberty of old;
He when the rising storm of party roared,
Brought his great forehead to the council board,
There, while hot heads perplexed with fears the State,
Calm as the morn the manly patriot sate;
Seemed, when at last his clarion accents broke,
As if the conscience of the country spoke.
Not on its base Monadnoc surer stood,
Than he to common sense and common good:
No mimic; from his breast his counsel drew,
Believed the eloquent was aye the true.
He bridged the gulf from th' alway good and wise
To that within the vision of small eyes.
Self-centred; when he launched the genuine word,
It shook or captivated all who heard,
Ran from his mouth to mountains and the sea,
And burned, in noble hearts, proverb and prophecy.

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XII

Phi Beta Kappa Orators and Poets

"We know that the Colonists carefully preserved the Greek civilization, cultivated the arts of their mother cities, repeated the poems of Homer as they marched to battle, and loved eloquent speeches, as late as the time of Dion Chrysostom."

From Rambaud's History of Russia.

ONE feature of Phi Beta Kappa which perhaps more than any other has impressed the outside world with its high aim and ideals is connected with the art of oratory and poesy with which it has been associated in the public mind, through the series of brilliant speakers and writers it has put upon the Commencement Day programs, in so many places. "At all events," says Edward Everett Hale, now called "The Grand Old Man of America," "it was for nearly half a century the only society in America which could pretend to be devoted to literature and philosophy. And it happened therefore that in the infant literature of the Nation some noteworthy steps are marked by

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orations and poems delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa." And this characteristic should in every Chapter continue to be seen; and no College Commencement program, where exists a Chapter, should be considered complete without an annual poem or oration. What an inspiration it is to read of these orations and poems as at Harvard, as detailed by Mr. Tillinghast, in his list of our Society's orators there, where the Phi Beta Kappa Day has long been the notable one of Commencement Week. On that list we read the names of John Quincy Adams in 1788, Timothy Bigelow in 1796, whose theme was, "The Character of Phi Beta Kappa;" John Kirkland in 1798, James Richardson in 1808, and Joseph Buckminster, in 1809, "On the Dangers and Duties of Men of Letters." Here also appears the name of Edward Everett with a poem and two orations, one dedicated to General Lafayette, who honored the occasion by his presence. Here, too, the greatest of all America's intellectual leaders, Waldo Emerson, appears thrice, with a poem in 1835, and an oration, "The American Scholar," in 1837, and "Progress and Culture" in 1867. Here, too, came and spoke Story, Parsons, Wayland, Cushing, Hedge, Hillard, Putnam, Peabody, Sumner, Marsh, Bushnell, Bethune, Bellows, Beecher, Bacon, Sears, Curtis, Adams, Woolsey, Porter, Storrs, and the Demosthenes of America, Wendell Phillips, in 1881, with his great oration on "The Scholar in a Republic."

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And here were delivered some of the poems which have become a priceless part of our country's literature, notably those written, and read in person by Washington Allston, Bryant, Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow, Gray, Sargent, Taylor, Bret Harte, Stedman and Stoddard. "It is by these things that men live," and that the Nation lives. It is by the emphasis placed upon such efforts that the age judges the college world as the true successor of ancient Greece and Athens, and the preserver especially of that highest of the Fine Arts—the art of literary expression, written or spoken.

A similar record of Phi Beta Kappa history belongs to the Alpha at New Haven, where a list of brilliant speakers up to 1871, was annually heard, their words in many cases going forth like the Sun to the ends of the earth. Chauncey, Hoadley, Hillhouse, Spring, Fisher, Dwight, Percival, Kent, Olmstead, Bacon, Barnes, Bernard, might be named, with many others. And it is to the credit of the class of 1884 of Yale that she proposed a revival of the Phi Beta Kappa Commencement Day there. The suggestion sent out by this class is one that ought to commend itself to every Chapter as practical, and in keeping with our history as a Fraternity of scholars. It has been called the keynote of the Yale Society, and is as follows: "It has always been the policy of the Yale representatives to encourage everywhere the undergraduate side of

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the Society, believing that there lies the greatest need to-day and the one the founders had in mind. In keeping with this idea, the first elections are held at the beginning of the Junior year, the literary meetings are frequent, a course of lectures is given, and good progress is made toward a Society Home, which shall not only be a meeting place of the Society, but also a hall of scholarship with its appropriate library."

If we mistake not, this suggestion will bear fruit in many quarters. A Phi Beta Kappa Society House erected for such a purpose in every college where a Chapter exists would be a chief glory to the institution where it might be built, and a centre of literary and scholastic influence of the highest usefulness and importance.

At Dartmouth the same spirit held sway, and it is with delight that we read on the list of Phi Beta Kappa orators and poets the names of Prescott, Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Peabody, Woodbury, Bush, Parker, Marsh, Saxe, Holmes, Hoffman, Shedd, Warner, Trowbridge, Hoadly, Chase and Atkinson. It is this that makes old Dartmouth a name of true renown.

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REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D.

Harvard, '39

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XIII

The United Chapters and the Council

"Our Federal Republic exists, and henceforth and forever must exist through, not the creation, but the combination of these several free, self-existing, stubborn States."

WILLIAM H. SEWARD on "Reconciliation," 1865.

WITH the expansion of the Fraternity came the danger of dissension among the Chapters, always incident to the members of a large family. To overcome and defeat this danger, the men of the Alpha at Harvard, at the annual meeting in 1880, appointed a committee of five, of which Rev. Edward Everett Hale was chairman, to arrange for a general convention of the Fraternity to meet at Harvard in 1881, to celebrate the centennial of the Alpha in that institution. On June 30, 1881, the delegates, twenty-nine in number, met, representing six Alphas and six other Chapters. Discussion looking toward a closer union followed. No action was taken, but a resolution to meet October 18, of that year, at the University of the City of

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New York, carried, and that meeting, representing sixteen Chapters, was held. It was a memorable occasion, and an honor to the great Metropolis. Here it was resolved to recommend the creation of a National Council.

On September 6 and 7, 1882, a meeting was held in the town hall of Saratoga Springs, at which fifteen Chapters were represented. A constitution was adopted and sent to the Chapters for ratification, and the first National Council was summoned to meet at Saratoga September 5, 1883. Senators were elected as follows, as provided by the constitution: For the term of six years, Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Prof. Adolph Werner, Rev. Dr. O. B. Frothingham, Prof. F. P. Nash, Hon. George William Curtis, Hon. Justin Winsor, Hon. O. W. Holmes, Jr. (now Justice Holmes), Hon. Matthew Hale, Pres. C. W. Elliott and Hon. T. W. Dwight; and for the term of three years, Hon. S. L. Woodford, Hon. J. H. Choate, Prof. J. H. Wright, Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Pres. J. B. Angell, Pres. B. N. Martin, Hon. J. A. De Remer, Pres. F. A. Walker, Col. T. W. Higginson and Hon. W. A. Field.

The delegates and Senators present then constituted themselves the First National Council of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and elected President Eliot, of Harvard, as President; Judge Hale, Vice-president, and Prof. Werner, Secretary and Treasurer.

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The National Council, as provided by the Constitution of 1881, was to consist of twenty Senators and three delegates from each Chapter, the delegates meeting every third year in connection with the Senators, and when in session together, constituting the National Council. At each convention ten new Senators are elected to succeed those of the same number whose term of office shall have expired. The Senate is empowered to act for the United Chapters in the interim between the meetings of the Council.

The adoption of the Constitution was not brought about without some differences and delays. The Alpha of New Jersey instructed its delegates to the first meeting held under its provisions at Saratoga, in September, 1882, to insist on the adoption of several important amendments, ten or twelve in number, which were in the main, finally accepted.

The Constitution there adopted was ratified by the delegates of six Chapters, and the fourteen Chapters necessary to adopt the Constitution soon recorded a favorable verdict, and "thus made possible the bond of union between the scattered branches of the Fraternity."

The Alpha of New Jersey did not for four years vote to adopt the Constitution, and it was not until February 7, 1887, that it finally came into the general organization.

The Alpha of Rhode Island, after the example of

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"Little Rhody" in accepting the Constitution of the United States, held out even yet more stubbornly, as did also the Alpha of Ohio, for reasons best known to themselves.

It is interesting to note that the Fraternity, through its Triennial, has endeavored to impress, in a proper way, the value of intellectual development on the thought of the Nation. At the session of the Triennial preceding the World's Columbia Exposition at Chicago, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It is eminently desirable to secure, in connection with the quadricentennial celebration of the discovery of America, a proper representation of the intellectual life of the American people, as manifested by their progress up to date in science and literature;

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to devise some means suitable to this end.

Resolved, That this committee be instructed to take into particular consideration the plan of preparing a monumental work, to consist of monographs on the progress of each of the various branches of science and literature since the discovery of America.

Resolved, That this committee be authorized, provided the necessary sums can be raised, to offer two prizes of $3,000 each for the best general essays on American progress in science and art, respectively, these essays to embrace a philosophical discussion of the development in the past and of the outlook for the future.

Resolved, That this committee be empowered to add to its numbers and to raise the funds necessary for carrying out its plans.

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In accordance with these resolutions the following committee was appointed: Henry C. Potter, Charles K. Adams, Daniel C. Gilman, Charles W. Eliot, Timothy Dwight, James B. Angell and Cyrus Northrop.

The fact that this plan has not been carried out does not lessen its value, and points to the valuable part our Triennial may take in matters of the highest importance to the public welfare.

Thus began the new and nationalized history of the Fraternity, and under the leadership of the most inspiring kind. All the subsequent Councils, or Triennials, have met at the same place.

From this body will eventually evolve a larger purpose and execution than has as yet been manifest. It will find its opportunity as the day dawns, and improve it, and a united, centralized Fraternity of Scholars will perfect an organism through which at last the highest intellectual, collegiate life of the entire Nation will find fit expression, and appropriate fields for effort and improvement.

One of the chief results of this united action has been the preparation for publication of a partial General Catalogue of the Society, containing, in some form, the names and addresses of a majority of more than the eighteen thousand members in its sixty-three Chapters, now spread over the entire Union.

In reading these names, as printed in the *Phi Beta*

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Kappa Hand Book and General Address Catalogue, compiled by Rev. E. B. Parsons, D. D., of Williamstown, Mass., one cannot but be impressed with the high appreciation in which the Fraternity must be held wherein so many distinguished men are united under a common name and banner, and all of whom wear the Phi Beta Kappa key as the highest badge of honor in their possession.

"The objects of your adoption are Union, safety against foreign enemies, and protection against faction—against what has been the destruction of all republics. These impel you to its adoption. When experience shall show us any inconveniences, we can then correct it. Let us try it, and keep our hands free to change it when necessary. If it be necessary to change government, let us change that government which has been found to be defective."

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL, Debating the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, June 10, 1788.

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XIV

Roll of Honor

"Can honour set to a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the grief of a wound? No. Honor hath no skill in surgery, then? No. What is honour? A word. What is that word, honour? What is that honour? Air. A trim reckoning!—Who hath it? He that died o' Wednesday. Doth he feel it? No. Doth he hear it? No. Is it invisible, then? Yes, to the dead. But will it not live with the living? No. Why? Detraction will not suffer it; therefore, I'll none of it: honor is a mere 'scutcheon, and so ends my catechism."

Falstaff in Henry IV, Part I.

THE following is a partial list of some of the more distinguished members of Phi Beta Kappa, no longer able to answer Chapter roll call:

ALPHA OF VIRGINIA.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

John Heath, Legislator, First President of Phi Beta Kappa.

Elias Parmelie, Father and Founder of Phi Beta Kappa in New England.

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John Marshall, Jurist and Statesman, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALPHA OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Charles Francis Adams, Diplomatist.
John Quincy Adams, President of the United States.
George Bancroft, Historian.
Phillips Brooks, Preacher.
Caleb Cushing, Lawyer.
Ralph Waldo Emerson, Philosopher and Poet.
Edward Everett, Orator.
Cornelius C. Felton, Greek Scholar.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Poet.
James Russell Lowell, Author.
John Lothrop Motley, Historian.
Willard Parker, Physician and Surgeon.
Theophilus Parsons, Jurist.
William H. Prescott, Historian.
Jared Sparks, Historian.
Joseph Story, Jurist.
Charles Sumner, Statesman.
Robert C. Winthrop, United States Senator.

ALPHA OF CONNECTICUT.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

William Adams, Preacher.
Frederick A. P. Barnard, Educator.

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James D. Dana, Scientist.
James Kent, Jurist.
Elias Loomis, Astronomer.
Othniel C. Marsh, Paleontologist.
Simeon North, Educator.
William Walter Phelps, Diplomatist.
Noah Porter, College President.
Benjamin Silliman, Scientist.
William Strong, Jurist.
Moses Stuart, Theologian.
Alfonzo Taft, Diplomatist.
Nathaniel W. Taylor, Theologian.
John Todd, Preacher and Author.

ALPHA OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Samuel C. Bartlett, Theologian.
Salmon P. Chase, Statesman.
Rufus Choate, Orator and Lawyer.
Alpheus Crosby, Linguist.
Nelson Dingley, Legislator.
William Eaton, Soldier.
George P. Marsh, Essayist.
Reuben D. Murrey, Physician.
Joel Parker, Jurist.
Ebenezer Porter, Theologian.
George Ticknor, Teacher and Author.
Daniel Webster, Orator and Statesman.

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ALPHA OF NEW YORK.

UNION UNIVERSITY.

Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States.

John I. Bennett, Jurist.

George W. Doane, Prelate.

Henry W. Halleck, Soldier.

John T. Hoffman, Governor of New York.

Taylor Lewis, Author and Educator.

John McLean, College President.

Eliphalet Nott, Educator and President of Union College.

Alonzo Potter, Bishop.

Horatio Potter, Bishop.

Alexander H. Rice, Governor of Massachusetts.

William H. Steward, the Great Secretary of State, and Diplomatist.

Francis Wayland, Educator.

James Wood, Jr., Soldier.

ALPHA OF RHODE ISLAND.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Henry B. Anthony, United States Senator.

James P. Boyce, Theologian.

Charles S. Bradley, Jurist.

George William Curtis, Editor, Author, Orator.

William Gaston, Governor of Massachusetts.

Thomas A. Jenckes, Author of the Civil Service Reform.

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G. V. N. Lothrop, Diplomatist.
William L. Marcy, Governor of New York.
Walter G. Webster, Clergyman.
Ezekiel G. Robinson, President of Brown University.

ALPHA OF VERMONT.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

Frederick Billings, Railroad President.
Matthew Hale, President of United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.
Calvin Pearce, President of University of Vermont.
Henry J. Raymond, Founder of The New York Times.
William G. T. Shedd, Preacher and Author.

ALPHA OF MAINE.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Ezra Abbot, Author.
Jacob Abbot, Author.
John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts.
John Appleton, Jurist.
William Pitt Fessenden, United States Senator.
John P. Hale, United States Senator.
Samuel Harris, Theologian.
Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author.
Henry W. Longfellow, Poet.
James L. Phillips, Missionary.

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Franklin Pierce, President of the United States.
Henry B. Smith, Theologian.
William A. Wheeler, Lexicographer.
Calvin E. Stowe, Preacher and Theologian.

GAMMA OF CONNECTICUT.

Wesleyan University.

Joseph Cummings, Educator.
Daniel Curry, Editor.
Calvin S. Harrington, Author and Educator.
Erastus Otis Haven, Chancellor of Syracuse University, and Bishop.
Gilbert Haven, Bishop.
Albert S. Hunt, Secretary of American Bible Society.
Orange Judd, Author.
Oliver Marcy, Educator.
Alexander Winchell, Scientist and Author.

GAMMA OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Williams College.

Samuel C. Armstrong, Founder of Hampton Institute.
William Cullen Bryant, Poet.
Paul A. Chadbourne, Educator.
Henry H. Childs, Founder of Berkshire Medical College.
Alonzo Clark, President of College of Physicians and Surgeons.

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David Dudley Field, Jurist.
James A. Garfield, President of United States.
Mark Hopkins, President of Williams College.
Samuel Irenaeus Prime, Editor and Author.
Emory Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts.
David A. Wells, Author and Editor.
William Dwight Whitney, Linguist.

EPSILON OF NEW YORK.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Elliott Anthony, Lawyer.
L. J. Campbell, Lexicographer.
T. W. Dwight, Jurist.
H. A. Frink, Rhetorician.
I. H. Hall, Scientist.
J. J. Lewis, Preacher.
S. F. Miller, Lawyer.
Daniel J. Pratt, Educator.
Oren Root, Educator.
Horatio Seymour, Statesman.

Many others less widely known are equally valuable in their service to men, in their own spheres; while others, equally prominent as any named, are attesting their devotion to the ideals of the Fraternity where Providence has summoned them to live and labor, from President Roosevelt downward.

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XV

Our Standards and the Professions

"Some one asked where Italy was six centuries ago, and the reply was: Under the hood of Dante. The world's need is ever looking under the cap of the Christian Scholar."

BISHOP WILLIAM FRASER McDOWELL, LL. D.
At Bicentennial of John Wesley.

THE gates of Phi Beta Kappa are not wide, nor always open. The list of applicants is so large, and the line in waiting so long, that crowding and friction are at times unavoidable; and to win and wear the Key has, we fear, cost some undergraduates too much, even their good health. For it is well said:

"He pays too high a price
For knowledge and for fame,
Who sells his sinews to be wise,
His teeth and bones to buy a name,
And crawls through life a paralytic
To earn the praise of bard and critic."

In a Republic where all start on a level, or are supposed to, the desire to rise is unquenchable.

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The power of money appeals passionately to the average American for the reason that by it he can enjoy and accomplish so much, beside the pleasure, a real one, of its acquisition. The crowns of scholarly honors are not less enticing, to the discerning, and should be far more so. And those which Phi Beta Kappa can give have been considered among the best worth striving for, because they are among the most enduring.

Who, then, are entitled to contend for a place on these lists? What is the test of admission? Not only good moral character and sound scholarship have been pre-requisites for membership in this Fraternity, but success in life, subsequent to graduation, has also been a factor. Favoritism has been frowned upon, but has not always hindered the election of ambitious candidates, among the alumni, to say nothing of "pull" and "politics" and nepotism, though all of these are utterly hostile and destructive to the true Phi Beta Kappa spirit.

For many years the election was limited to the students pursuing the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. When colleges began to enlarge their courses and change their degrees, Phi Beta Kappa prepared for the new order. But the National Council has voted it not expedient to grant a charter to any institution that does not have the Bachelor of Arts course; but also states that it is not expedient to confine membership to students

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in that course, although probably, nearly ninety per cent. of all in Phi Beta Kappa are from those who have taken the Arts course.

Doubtless there have been many heartburnings and bitter disappointments, if not life-long enmities, made by those finally responsible for the choice between several of equal merit, seeking membership. And there is no question but many are not in our ranks who ought to be. But justice is not always equably administered even by college faculties or fraternity committees. Hence the trails of the disappointed wherever our Society advances.

But the Fraternity's boast of her high standard of membership is not an empty one, as the records reveal.

In an able article on "The Career of Scholarly Men in America," by Prof. F. L. Thorndike, of the Teachers' College of Columbia University, that writer says: "If any doubts the appropriateness of Phi Beta Kappa membership as a test of scholarship, let him compare the scholarly attainments in after life of the Phi Beta Kappa men in any ten college classes with those of other members, and he will soon be convinced." He then proceeds to give the facts showing the relation of the Fraternity to the leading Professions. We produce the conclusions here, because of their interest and significance.

The records of 5,283 men, from 1840 to 1900, who have worn the Key were studied. Of these (as

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found in the *General Catalogue*) five per cent. entered the Ministry; fifteen per cent., the Law; two per cent., Medicine; twenty-four per cent., Teaching.

And here it may be interesting to note the changed attitude toward these professions by the Key men, at the opening and close of two periods, that of 1840, the other of 1900.

While thirty-eight per cent. of Phi Beta Kappa men (as examined) entered the Ministry in the period of about 1840, only fourteen per cent. entered in 1900. Those entering Law in 1840 were fourteen per cent., in 1900, nineteen per cent.; those entering Medicine in 1840, six per cent., in 1900, seven per cent.; those entering the Profession of Teaching in 1840, nine per cent., in 1900, twenty-five per cent. The chances, therefore, of a young man's entering the Ministry, of the first rank as measured by Phi Beta Kappa standards of scholarship, are only about one to three, as compared with two generations ago, while in all the other Professions his chances are increased. This is a startling revelation. Here, as in other places, the writing on the wall has to be read and interpreted by the Daniel eye of Phi Beta Kappa, as of one who has a right to come to judgment.

The Professions, as named, are thus shown to witness to the value of our Fraternity. In them

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all, our brothers are among their foremost members, and should be.

Nor will the decline of men entering the Gospel Ministry from our ranks long continue. The Pastorate, as the best field for consecrated scholarship, will yet be appreciated, as it has been in the past.

The New Era of Missions will also appeal to the highest educated. College men, like Mott of Cornell, and those of the Student Volunteer Movement, will open the great door of scholarship and self-denying enterprise on the Home and Foreign field, so wide, that the wearers of our emblems will go in and take their places with the heroes there, as did our founders with the heroes of 1776. They have already done so, and will in greater numbers; for the roll of the Missionaries is already a roll of some of the most thorough of American scholars, as the various translations of the Sacred Oracles attest.

The future will prove true and broad the plans of the Missionary and first President of William and Mary, when he aimed to found a College which should raise up an educated Ministry and educated Missionaries to the then heathen world at the very doors of our first lodge room. Nor has our Fraternity belied this hope.

So when a distinguished man like the able and ardent Bishop J. W. Bashford, LL.D., of China, spoke to an audience of government teachers and others, all non-Christians, in Tientsin, lately, and

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told them that education alone could not have made the United States what it is, but that Christian culture of the heart made glorious the best culture of the brain, he spoke the truth, as Phi Beta Kappa, in her best moods, understands it. And the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons said in response, "The Bishop is right," and then affirmed that Christ, and He only, was the hope of a broadly educated and progressive China.

This, coupled with all the other facts of a universal demand for Christian scholars as Ministers and Missionaries, will be felt. Scholarship will increasingly return to the Pulpits and to the fields of service of the Prince of the Kings of the whole earth.

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XVI

Some Contemporary Impressions

"His reign was marked by the rare advantage of findng very few materials for history."

Gibbon on Titus Antonius.

AROUND the tree of Phi Beta Kappa life have clustered a few attractive tendrils of use and custom. Some of these have become her second nature, and others are only in their bud and beginning.

Gradually growing from the character of a fraternal and social body to one almost wholly devoid of these traits, this *Societas Philosophiae* has more and more put on a formal and uniform exterior, and one which sometimes seems marked by a severity that is more than Doric. Like some of the sacred temples of the East, adorned by the arts of Greece and the wealth of Asia, supported by many columns of various orders, their altars rich with the sculptures of even a Praxiteles, but whose fires seldom glow on any but annual festival occasions, so our splendid Shrine is often more admired than

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loved, and its devotees more numerous than ardent. But yet the social life, the fraternal spirit and good fellowship of the average Greek Letter Fraternity can never hope to be reproduced in a Society whose members in any Chapter can, from circumstances beyond their control, meet but rarely, and whose sessions, brief but highly important, are confined chiefly to the crowded period of the Commencement moon. As the result is evident, so is its necessity, and we can only deplore what seems impossible to amend.

The spirit of a growing uniformity in its methods has also been marked ever since the life of the National Council has come into existence.

The terms for admission, already named, are becoming more and more strict, and though opening to the members of a larger number of those in various college courses, are nevertheless rightly limited to the more deserving among the undergraduates, as shown by the Faculty Records. And yet there are differences of administration under the same spirit.

At Amherst, as reported in the Society's last *Handbook,* no distinction is made between Classical and Scientific Courses in the election of members. At Brown they are chosen from the A. B. and Ph. B. courses, though eighty-five per cent. are from the former. At Dartmouth men are taken from the B. A., B. L. and B. S. courses, and as high as

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twenty-six were chosen from the class of 1895.

At a recent election in the Alpha at Johns Hopkins University, among the rest, including nine members of the faculty, six graduate medical students were included, the last, however, being obliged to have a college degree.

The College of the City of New York and New York University take from both the Classical and Scientific courses. Williams gives only the A. B. degree.

Syracuse elects from the three Liberal Arts courses, viz., the Classical, Philosophical and Science. The limit is one-fifth of the graduates, but only about one-ninth are actually chosen, only fourteen being elected in 1906.

Harvard and Yale elect almost entirely from the Bachelor of Arts course. At Yale fifteen men were elected in 1905, twenty-nine in 1906 and thirty in 1907, or about one-eighth of the class. At Columbia the great majority are from the Bachelor of Arts course. From 1903 to 1906, seventy-one members were added to the roll, forty-seven from the Columbia, or men's section, and twenty from the Barnard, or women's section.

From Colgate only twelve, ten and five members were chosen from the classes of 1903, 1904 and 1905, respectively, the great majority from the B. A. course.

At the University of Rochester, members are

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chosen from the Classical, Philosophical and Science courses; the number elected annually being about twenty per cent. of the Senior Class.

At Cornell, owing to late changes in the Chapter's constitution, undergraduates will be eligible who have done the greater part of their work in Languages, Philosophy, Education, History, Political Science or Pure Mathematics, "and who have given promise of contributing to the advancement of knowledge in any of these subjects." At De Pauw University, Indiana, one of the most promising of our Western colleges, the Secretary writes, "Our students watch with peculiar interest the results of the annual elections to Phi Beta Kappa; with many it would seem to be the great goal, the 'one thing needful.'" Sixteen were elected in 1903, among these, United States Senators Charles W. Fairbanks and Albert J. Beveridge, the latter an honored alumnus of De Pauw.

At Swarthmore, elections from the Senior class are confined strictly to those in the Classical course. At Wabash the door is being opened to election from the Junior class, "with the thought that the presence in the student body of some members of the Society might lend some additional strength and efficiency to our Society's work."

At the University of Wisconsin the number of those chosen is about one-ninth of the graduating class, and the regular practice has been to elect

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about seven Juniors annually from the Colleges of Letters and Science.

Boston University has made a good list of Honorary members, and seems proud of them. Her Chapter flourishes in an atmosphere most favorable to free thought.

At Princeton, the Secretary writes, "This Chapter is very recent; and while, to a limited extent, qualified members of earlier classes are admitted, yet our numbers are not large, as we admit only one-tenth of the class graduating in the Arts course, hitherto with A. B. But the question of extending eligibility to those taking other degrees is under discussion."

At the University of Chicago, members are elected four times during the year, according to quarterly plans of graduation, and on nomination of the undergraduate members in residence, a special class room standing being required. About thirty are initiated each year, men and women included. No distinction is made between Arts and Science students, "high scholarship in any of the undergraduate colleges being recognized without discrimination." At Amherst, men are chosen on the basis of ninety per cent. markings for "first drawing," and eighty per cent. for second; and in 1905 there were sixteen men of the first, and fourteen of the second class, named, or about one-third of the Senior body.

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An interesting note from the Alpha at the University of Missouri says: "On Founder's Day of each year we have elected to membership the first five members of the Senior class, and at the following Commencement we have admitted from two to four others. The Society has, without any doubt, been a powerful stimulus to scholarship among the students, and membership in it is prized very highly."

At Smith College, Northampton, the general by-laws call for the election of "only such Seniors of good character as have attained a high degree of scholarship," and the election shall not include more than one-tenth of the class.

The Alpha at the University of Texas, at Austin, has this quaint note of "Lone Star" independence: "At our meeting for organization, six Honorary members and ninety-two active members were chosen. *A few having declined,* the Chapter now numbers ninety-three members. The advent of this Chapter has aroused a great deal of enthusiasm in University circles, and the Alpha of Texas has been greeted with a sincere wish for a long life of usefulness." It will thus be seen that while there is a diversity of methods in selecting members among the several Chapters, yet that all have high ideals of good character and sound scholarship, and that while the numbers elected in each case vary from year to year in some degree, the prevailing limit, outside

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some of the great University Chapters, is about one fourth of each class, the one fixed for the new Chapters by the National Council.

It may safely be affirmed that as the Fraternity grows in age, while liberal in granting new Chapters, as it should be, to be American, it grows conservative in its terms of admission to individual membership.

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XVII

Of Times and Customs

"He could read Plato with his feet on a fender."
Macaulay's Test of a Scholar.

THE times and methods of election are also worthy of note. Yale elects a considerable number at the end of the Sophomore year, and has a Campaign Committee which visits "high stand" men among the Freshmen, and explains to them the value of the Society, and the terms of eligibility.

Three Chapters take their men at the end of the Junior year, and fifteen about one-half at that time, but the great majority of Chapters, at the end of the Senior year.

The college system of markings forms the basis of estimating the scholastic standing of the candidates and fixes a deep responsibility for honor and integrity on Faculty members. The Faculty Secretary or College Registrar often makes up the lists, and should be held to the strictest account in so doing as being wholly impartial. In some cases an Executive Committee of Faculty members, all or part of

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whom are members of the Fraternity, so acts.

The Voting Body is usually the Faculty, though resident members of the Fraternity are sometimes asked to participate, while in other cases the responsibility is divided between the Faculty members and undergraduates in the Annual Meeting.

The Nominating Committee from the general Annual Meeting, to which is referred all nominations, outside of those among the undergraduates, is an important one, and holds the keys of life and death, as it would appear, in some cases. Its recommendations, though not final, are generally accepted.

Some Chapters require a unanimous vote of all present for the election of each new member; others, three-fourths. Candidates black-balled at one Annual Meeting have not the gates of hope closed against them forever. If their friends are persistent enough, their appeals may be heard several times, and their elevation, in a few cases, secured even against such obstacles as time and fortune.

The meetings, in most of the Chapters, are confined to a few "Specials," and one Annual, held in Commencement Week. A few Chapters have monthly and quarterly gatherings, but these are rare specimens of Fraternity enthusiasm.

The Alpha at Rutgers has made an enviable record in this respect, holding monthly meetings of un-

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usual excellence. The Secretary writes: "The members, who are all enrolled in the various sections of their choice, namely, Philology, Ethics and Metaphysics, Mathematics and Natural Science, Political and Social Science and History, and Theology, have reported at the various sessions the most recent developments in their several lines of study. Other papers have also been presented." What wonder that such a Chapter thrives, and that it produces men interested enough in the Fraternity to write it up, and to seek to preserve its title-deeds to the future?

Northwestern holds no meeting except the annual business meeting on Tuesday afternoon of Commencement week, together with an adjourned session on the evening of the same day, when the annual address is given. We are pleased to note that a recent orator spoke on "Walt Whitman as a Prophet of Democracy." While Whitman was not one of the Fraternity, nevertheless his spirit of broad Americanism is of the true Phi Beta Kappa kind, and his works, of so great merit, and his life, will be more and more honored by the untrammeled thinkers in our ranks.

Northwestern also honors the fair sex, where the Secretary of the Chapter says, "Here, as no doubt at other co-educational institutions, the young women divide the honors, or outnumber the men elected."

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Rochester has an annual Oration or Poem, and maintains a lively interest in the literary work of the Fraternity.

Hobart makes much of Phi Beta Kappa, with an Anniversary meeting on Tuesday of Commencement Week and a Phi Beta Kappa oration on Commencement Day. Her sons are not inactive. A note from the thriving Chapter at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., says: "Mr. Lewis T. Baxter, Phi Beta Kappa, of Hobart College, a resident of Nashville, who has taken great interest in the work of our Chapter, was also elected to membership." Mr. Baxter's example, as active away from home, deserves imitation.

The Gamma at Williams College elects to membership one-sixth of each graduating class, and a pleasant feature is reported in this institution so noted for her Greek Letter life, that "at the end of our semester in February, one-twelfth of the Senior class is elected, and all the Phi Beta Kappa men of the Faculty and the town, about half a hundred, gather and welcome them. Brief speeches are made by the men on the Faculty who represent the Chapters at other institutions."

These short notes gathered mainly from the current publications of the Fraternity, reveal a wealth of latent possibilities, and suggest a field for development which will not be neglected.

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"The men who seek truth for what she has to give them, who want to be scholars for the emoluments, the honors, the associations, which scholarship will bring, these are the men who will turn away from truth so soon as she has given them her gifts, and leave herself dishonored,—who will turn away from any truth which has no gifts to give. But, always, there are a few seekers who want truth's self, and not her gifts. Once scholars, they are scholars always. They really put their lives into the structure of the world's advancing knowledge. There those lives always remain, like solid stones for the scholarship of the years to come to build upon. There is no world conceivable to which their souls can go, where they will not turn to seek what it is possible there for souls like theirs to know.

BISHOP PHILLIPS BROOKS, from a sermon on *The Pillar in God's Temple.*

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XVIII

Initiatory Rites

"Severe the proof the Grecian youth was doomed to undergo,
Before he might what lurks beneath the Eleusinia know.
Art thou prepared and ripe, the shrine—that inner shrine to win,
Where Pallas guards from vulgar eyes the mystic prize?"

SCHILLER,—to a Young Friend Devoting Himself to Philosophy.

IT WOULD be of interest to study in detail the various forms of Initiation Ceremonies used for inducting new members into the "Mysteries" of the organization. As a rule they are in marked contrast to those used by the other Greek Letter Societies, and are noted more for their simplicity than anything else, not, however, without due impressiveness. In one Chapter, Harvard, there is no initiation and no secrecy, and an initiation dinner is given by the undergraduates. At Syracuse and Cornell there is a simple form used, with an able

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and impressive address by the President, with the reading of the Constitution and explanation of the symbols by the Secretary. About the same is the custom at Columbia, Hobart, Rochester and Hamilton. At Amherst there is an impressive initiation, followed by a reception, and at Brown it is a formal affair conducted by the Secretary. At Dickinson it is described as "a serious ceremony," with an address by the President. The same is true at Johns Hopkins, where the oath administered is described as "A slight dilution of the somewhat strong waters of the original Phi Beta Kappa oath of 1776."

At De Pauw "it is the event of the year." At Colgate the initiation is formal, but not extended. At Colby it is simple, and conducted in the Chapel, and at Yale the graduate President reads the Constitution; the new members signifying assent by uplifted hands, and he recites a Latin formula admitting them to the long-coveted honors of membership in the Fraternity of scholars and leadership.

In the printed form of initiation, used in several Chapters, there is a formal set of questions and answers. The address of the Presiding Officer in this, to the candidates, is well worthy of use throughout the Fraternity:

"Gentlemen: In recognition of the honorable record that you have made during your college life,

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you have been elected members of Phi Beta Kappa. For more than a century this Fraternity has encouraged upright character and good scholarship. Founded at the venerable seat of learning in Virginia, at the very time our National Government was organized, it has been closely and actively identified with the history of our country in the important affairs of Church and State. True to its original purpose, it fosters the love of wisdom and sound learning which should be the guide of life. The watchword symbolizes that purpose, The hand pointing to the stars indicates a noble aspiration.

Receiving you, we charge you that you let your new relation urge you to increased diligence in the pursuit of knowledge and the cultivation of virtue. Possessing the treasures of the Past, it behooves us to make our contribution to the Present and to the Future. Educated men owe a duty to their country and to humanity, to encourage the love of Letters and of sound scholarship, and to keep alive the pure flame of Truth."

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XIX

Roll of Chapters

(With date of their organization.)

"And there the firm Athenian phalanx stands,
And next, Ulysses, with his subject bands."
Pope's Iliad, Book IV.

Alpha of Virginia, William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Dec. 5, 1776.

Alpha of Connecticut, Yale University, New Haven, Nov. 13, 1780 (?).

Alpha of Massachusetts, Harvard University, Cambridge, Sept. 5, 1781.

Alpha of New Hampshire, Dartmouth College, Hanover, Aug. 20, 1787.

Alpha of New York, Union University, Schenectady, May 1, 1817.

Alpha of Maine, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Feb. 22, 1825.

Alpha of Rhode Island, Brown University, Providence, July 31, 1830.

Beta of Connecticut, Trinity College, Hartford, July 2, 1845.

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Gamma of Connecticut, Wesleyan University, Middletown, July 7, 1845.

Alpha of Ohio, Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Oct. 28, 1847.

Alpha of Vermont, University of Vermont, Burlington, March 7, 1848.

Beta of Massachusetts, Amherst College, Amherst, Aug. 9, 1853.

Beta of Ohio, Kenyon College, Gambier, June 29, 1858.

Beta of New York, New York University, New York City, Dec. 23, 1858.

Gamma of Ohio, Marietta College, Marietta June 9, 1860.

Gamma of Massachusetts, Williams College Williamstown, July 30, 1864.

Gamma of New York, College of City of New York, July 24, 1867.

Beta of Vermont, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Aug. 17, 1868.

Alpha of New Jersey, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, Feb. 22, 1869.

Delta of New York, Columbia University, New York City, April 22, 1869.

Epsilon of New York, Hamilton College, Clinton, May 24, 1870.

Zeta of New York, Hobart College, Geneva, July 6, 1871.

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Eta of New York, Colgate University, Hamilton, June 19, 1878.

Theta of New York, Cornell University, Ithaca, May 28, 1882.

* Alpha of Pennsylvania, Dickinson College, Carlisle, April 13, 1887.

Beta of Pennsylvania, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, April 15, 1887.

Iota of New York, University of Rochester, April 20, 1887.

Alpha of Indiana, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Dec. 17, 1889.

Alpha of Illinois, Northwestern University, Evanston, Feb. 18, 1890.

Alpha of Kansas, University of Kansas, Lawrence, April 2, 1890.

Gamma of Pennsylvania, Lafayette College, Easton, April 5, 1890.

Delta of Massachusetts, Tufts College, Tufts College, Nov. 18, 1892.

Delta of Pennsylvania, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1892.

Alpha of Minnesota, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Dec. 13, 1892.

Alpha of Iowa, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Sept. 30, 1895.

Alpha of Maryland, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Oct. 10, 1895.

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Alpha of Nebraska, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Dec. 23, 1895.

Beta of Maine, Colby College, Waterville, Jan. 3, 1896.

Kappa of New York, Syracuse University, Syracuse, Feb. 10, 1896.

Epsilon of Pennsylvania, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, June 9, 1896.

Beta of Indiana, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Nov. 7, 1898.

Alpha of California, University of California, Berkeley, Dec. 23, 1898.

Mu of New York, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, April 7, 1898.

Zeta of Pennsylvania, Haverford College, Haverford, Jan. 20, 1899.

Alpha of Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Feb. 2, 1899.

Epsilon of Massachusetts, Boston University, Boston, Feb. 8, 1899.

Delta of Ohio, Cincinnati University, Cincinnati, April 11, 1899.

Beta of New Jersey, Princeton University, Princeton, June 7, 1899.

Lambda of New York, St. Lawrence University, Canton, June 24, 1899.

Beta of Illinois, University of Chicago, July 1, 1899.

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Alpha of Tennessee, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Nov. 5, 1901.

Alpha of Missouri, University of Missouri, Columbia, Dec. 5, 1901.

Eta of Pennsylvania, Allegheny College, Meadville, Feb. 18, 1902.

Alpha of Colorado, University of Colorado, Boulder, Oct. 18, 1904.

Zeta of Massachusetts, Smith College, Northampton, Oct. 19, 1904.

Beta of California, Leland Stanford, Jr. University, Nov. 1, 1904.

Alpha of North Carolina, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Nov. 7, 1904.

Beta of Colorado, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Nov. 11, 1904.

Eta of Massachusetts, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Nov. 14, 1904.

Epsilon of Ohio, Ohio State University, Columbus, Dec. 8, 1904.

Theta of Massachusetts, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Jan. 30, 1905.

Alpha of Texas, University of Texas, Austin, Feb. 2, 1905.

Beta of Maryland, Woman's College, Baltimore, Feb. 24, 1905.

* This and the following Chapters were organized under charters granted by the National Council.

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XX

A Specimen Day

"As years go by, and only the large outlines of lofty American characters and careers remain, the wide Republic will confess the benediction of a life like this, and gladly own that if with perfect faith and hope assured America would still stand and 'bid the distant generation hail'—the inspiration of her National life must be the sublime moral courage, the all embracing humanity, the spotless integrity, the absolutely unselfish devotion of great powers to great public ends which were the glory of Wendell Phillips."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS at Tremont Temple, Boston, April 18, 1884.

IT WAS that of June 30, 1881, at Harvard, the occasion being the Centennial Phi Beta Kappa Oration, the orator, Wendell Phillips the Agitator. Probably no such address has ever before, or since, been made on a like occasion, unless it were on that Phi Beta Kappa Day there in 1825, when Edward Everett had Lafayette in his audience; or on a similar occasion when Emerson spoke—whom Phillips described in his address as

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" That earthquake scholar at Concord, whose serene word, like a whisper among the avalanches, topples down the superstitions and prejudices of ages."

Wentworth Higginson, a fellow Fraternity man, was present. The audience was a picked one, representing thirty States, and of all classes. The theme, " The Scholar in a Republic." Says Higginson: " It was the tardy recognition of Wendell Phillips by his own college and his own literary society, and proved to be, in some respects, the most remarkable effort of his life. He never seemed more at ease, more colloquial, and more extemporaneous, and he held an unwilling audience spellbound, while bating nothing of his radicalism."

Another was there also, James Freeman Clarke, and one who has left an account which we transcribe, as reported in Carlos Martyn's *Life of Phillips:*

" When I knew that Wendell Phillips was to give the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Cambridge, I was very curious to know what course he would take. I said, 'He has two opportunities, neither of which he has ever had before. He has always spoken to the people. Now he is invited to address scholars. He has an opportunity to deliver a grand academic address, and to show that when he chooses to do it, he can be the peer of Everett or Sumner on their own platform of high culture. He can leave behind personalities, forget for the hour his hatreds and enmities, and meet all his old opponents peacefully, in the still air of delightful studies. This is

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an oportunity he has never had before, and probably will never have again.'

"'But there is another and different opportunity now afforded him. Now, for the first and only time, he will have face to face before him the representatives of that Cambridge culture which has had little sympathy with his past labors. He can tell them how backward they were in the old Anti-Slavery contest, and how reluctant to take part in later reforms. If he has been bitter before, he can be ten times as bitter now. He can make this the day of judgment for the sins of half a century. This opportunity, also, is unique. It will never come again. Can he resist this temptation, or not?'

"It never occurred to me that he would accept and use both opportunities, but he did so. He gave an oration of great power and beauty, full of strong thoughts and happy illustrations, not unworthy of any University platform or academic scholar. It was nearly, though not wholly, free from personalities; but it was one long rebuke for the recreant scholarship of Cambridge. It arraigned and condemned all scholarship as essentially timid, selfish, and unheroic. It gave a list of the leading reforms of the last forty years, in none of which Cambridge scholarship had taken any share,—Anti-Slavery, Temperance, Woman's Rights, Civil Service Reform, the wrongs of Ireland, reform in criminal legislation,—and wound up the catalogue by denouncing as cant all condemnation of Russian Nihilism and its methods. He admitted, that, in a land where speech and the press are free, recourse to assassination is criminal, but defended 'dynamite and the dagger' as necessary methods of reform, and the only ones then open, in Russia."

That day at Cambridge when this Cato the Cen-

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sor, at the ripe age of seventy, uttered this masterpiece, is one glorious in our Fraternity annals, and shows that liberty of thought and speech belong to her noblest sons,—

> "For what avail the plow or sail,
> Or land or life, if Freedom fail?"

The entire speech ought to be in the library of every member of the Fraternity, and the excellent life of the orator, as written by Mr. Carlos Martyn, his able biographer. What a compliment to the Fraternity and to American culture when a speaker like Joseph Cook could say: "If you would learn to use good English, spend your days and nights with Wendell Phillips."

Some extracts from that oration we here transcribe:

"Carlyle said, in years when his words were worth heeding, 'Young men, close your Byron, and open your Goethe.' If my counsel had weight in these halls, I should say, 'Young men, close your John Winthrop and Washington, your Jefferson and Webster, and open Sir Harry Vane, the noblest human being who ever walked the streets of Boston, the pure gold of two hundred and fifty years of American civilization, and the man who made Somers and John Marshall possible. The generation that knew Vane gave to our Alma Mater for a seal the simple pledge, *Veritas*."

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Again:—

"The Fremont campaign of 1856 taught Americans more than a hundred colleges; and John Brown's pulpit at Harper's Ferry was equal to any ten thousand ordinary Chairs. God lifted a million hearts to his gibbet, as the Roman cross lifted a world to itself in that divine sacrifice of two thousand years ago."

Again:—

"If universal suffrage ever fails here for a time,—permanently it cannot fail,—it will not be incapable civil service, nor an ambitious soldier, nor venal legislators, nor the greed of wealth, nor boy statesmen rotten before they are ripe, that will put it into eclipse: but it will be Rum, intrenched in great cities, and commanding every vantage ground."

And in closing he said:

"To be as good as our fathers we must be better. They silenced their fears, and subdued their prejudices, inaugurating free speech and equality, with no precedent on the file. Europe shouted, 'Madmen!' and gave us forty years for the shipwreck. With serene faith they perservered. Let us rise to their level. Crush appetite and prohibit temptation, if it rots great cities. Intrench labor in sufficient bulwarks against the wealth, which, without the ten-fold strength of modern incorporation, wrecked the Grecian and Roman States; and, with a sterner effort still, summon women into civil life as re-enforcements to our ranks in the effort to make our civilization a success.

"Sit not like the figure on our silver coin, looking ever backward.

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IN PHI BETA KAPPA

"New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of Truth.
Lo! before us gleam her camp fires!
We ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower and steer boldly
Through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal
With the Past's blood-rusted key."

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XXI

Does It Pay

"It is observed that a desire of glory, or commendation, is rooted in the very nature of man, and that those of the severest and most mortified lives, though they may become so humble as to banish self-flattery, and such weeds as naturally grow there, yet they have not been able to kill their desire of glory, but that like our radical heat, it will both live and die with us. And many think it should do so."

From Sir Izaak Walton's "Lives."

THIS is a question which must be raised after any historical survey of this the foremost of the Greek College Fraternities. Does it exist for itself? Are its honors only of a transient glory,

"A moment seen,
Then lost forever?"

If so, the fact should be known. Happily, the answer is not beyond our finding, and is such as must encourage every lover of the Fraternity, and all who see in it an inspiration to the Higher Education.

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In a valuable article in the *Popular Science Monthly* for March, 1903, on "High Grade Men: In College and Out," by Professor Edwin G. Dexter of the University of Illinois, the writer says:

"A question of no little importance is this: Is the high-grade man of his college days, high grade still when put to the severer tests of active life? Is the level to which he rose or sank in competition for college honors his level for life, or is there a general shifting of strata for the changed conditions? The answer to this question is of broad educational significance. It pre-supposes two *criteria*, each of which must be arbitrarily chosen, one for high grade success in college, and the other for achievement of the same character in after life. As the former criterion, I have taken membership in Phi Beta Kappa; as the latter, mention in *Who's Who in America*, the annual biographical cyclopedia published in Chicago. There can be, I believe, little question as to the validity of the first criterion. Election to Phi Beta Kappa is based (for undergraduates) upon marks given in course, only the high-grade men (and women) being admitted, and so far as I know, no complaint has ever been made as to the justice of election on this basis. There are at present (1903) fifty Chapters of the Fraternity in the colleges and universities of our country. Only students matriculating for the Bachelor's degree are elected; and of the entire membership eighty-five per cent., or more, have received it in Arts; the remainder in Science or Philosophy. The percentage of graduates elected to Phi Beta Kappa by the different Chapters varies, being as low as eight per cent., for Harvard, and as high as thirty-three per cent. for some others, and

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an average of sixteen per cent., or one graduate in six, for the whole. It is, then, this upper stratum of college men which we are considering in this study."

After having prepared tables, on this basis, Prof. Dexter continues:

"If we are to accept these figures, our conclusion must be that the Phi Beta Kappa man's chances of success are nearly three times those of his classmates as a whole. The upper stratum of college life is the upper stratum still when put to the test out of college, and, to borrow further from the nomenclature of the geologist, the cataclysm of graduation does not produce a subversion of strata."

He rightly shows that all this should go some way toward refuting the widely accepted belief that the college Salutatorian and Valedictorian are doomed to oblivion. The last statement is made upon a comparative study of the "Honor men," or those who have received first, second, third and fourth places at graduation, as contrasted with the success of the alumni of an institution as a whole, the tables showing a per cent. of nineteen, twenty-two and fifteen in favor of the "Honor men," compared with two and three-tenths per cent. for the rest of the college class.

These facts are an encouragement to our educators, to the college career, and especially to the men who seek the highest honors of scholarship. And to us they are an evidence of the regard in

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which Phi Beta Kappa is held, when, as in this case, her standards are made the rule of measurement, the prime meridian, from which all the degrees of longitude in ultimate college success are to be measured and reckoned. On this basis we may say Phi Beta Kappa is profitable to men and to society. And all who contribute to build up this Fraternity are uniting to preserve the very pillars of the educational world. For her ideals tally with the highest and most practical definition of true education, even with that famous one written to Master Samuel Hartlieb by that prince among Anglo-Saxon men of polite erudition and defender of liberty of thought, John Milton of England, when he said: "I call that a complete and generous education which fits a man to perform skillfully, justly and magnanimously, all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war."

Phi Beta Kappa, then, beginning with a recognition of the Deity in its initiatory oath, supported by men of conviction and conscience, and winning to its side the ablest in all walks of life, has by its elevated standards lifted up not only young manhood and womanhood, in our colleges, but has affected favorably a large area of public opinion. It has sown good seed and reaped good results, and they who cultivate its ways will not miss a due reward.

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PART II

The Kappa of New York

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Be Strong!

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift,
We have hard work to do and loads to lift.
Shun not the struggle, face it, 'tis God's gift.

Be Strong!

Say not the days are evil—who's to blame?
And fold the hands and acquiesce,—O shame!
Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name.

Be Strong!

It matters not how deep intrenched the wrong,
How hard the battle goes, the day, how long;
Faint not, fight on! To-morrow comes the song.

Be Strong!

MALTBIE D. BABCOCK, Syracuse, '79.

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REV. MALTBIE D. BABCOCK, D.D.

Syracuse, '79

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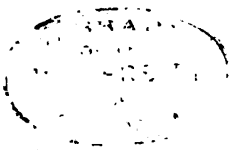

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I

"Where the Vale of Onondaga"

"Success in educating the public up to high standards, and in implanting the spirit of true scholarship among men, imposes heavy burdens, calls for the largest minds, and demands the aid of the Spirit of Wisdom."

BISHOP JESSE T. PECK, LL. D., at Dedication of the Liberal Arts College of Syracuse University, May 8, 1873.

AS THE present volume is issued by the New York Kappa Chapter at Syracuse, some extended reference to this institution of learning and its Chapter may be permitted.

Syracuse University has a record of phenomenal growth and prosperity, and with it a development of Greek Letter Fraternity life, both among its men and women, equally as marked, and culminating in Phi Beta Kappa as its crowning feature. It has always stood for sound scholarship and honest work. It has always been, and will continue to be, a supporter of the highest collegiate standards; and the fact that it has more students in its Classical

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Course than any other college in the Empire State shows its kinship to Phi Beta Kappa, and merits special notice here.

Opened in 1851 at Lima, N. Y., as Genesee College, with thirty-eight students, several of whom were ladies, and moved to Syracuse as Syracuse University in 1871, it has now a roll in its six Colleges of over three thousand students, of both sexes, and with Fraternities and Sororities among the best in the land. The "Mystics" of Lima became a chapter of D. K. E., in 1871, and the Upsilon Kappa the same year secured a charter from Psi Upsilon. The Alpha of Alpha Phi, a ladies' secret society, was organized in 1872, and the Alpha of Gamma Phi Beta in 1874, and each is the proud parent of numerous flourishing chapters in other colleges.

These have been followed by other Greek Letter Fraternities, as Delta Upsilon, of high rank and standing, and all doing their share to promote the life of the University.

The "Orange Club," only recently founded, is also active, and doubtless will terminate in becoming a Chapter of one of the Greek Letter Fraternities, as have others of like beginnings.

The movement for a Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Syracuse began in the Faculty of the University, and a petition, headed by its present able leader and master-builder, Chancellor James Roscoe Day, and supported by Professors Wellesley P. Coddington,

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Edgar A. Emens, Ernest N. Pattee and Edgar C. Morris, was sent to the United Chapters in January, 1905.

The next session of the Triennial Council at Saratoga granted the petition, and on the 11th of September, 1905, a charter was issued to the Kappa of New York, with the following Charter members:

Wellesley Perry Coddington, D. D., Wesleyan, '60.

James Roscoe Day, S. T. D., LL. D., Bowdoin, '74.

Edgar A. Emens, A. M., Wesleyan, '86.

Edgar Coit Morris, A. M., Hamilton, '89.

Ernest N. Pattee, M. S., Rochester, '86.

The Chapter was formally and duly organized on February 10, 1896, a memorable date in the history of the University.

OFFICERS AND FACULTY MEMBERS

The following have been the officers of the Kappa Chapter:

PRESIDENTS

1896-1898	REV. WELLESLEY. P. CODDINGTON, D. D.
1898-1900	PROFESSOR CHARLES W. HARGITT, PH. D.
1900-1901	DEAN FRANK SMALLEY, PH. D.
1901-1902	PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. MACE, PH. D.

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1902-1903 REV. CHARLES N. SIMS, D. D.
1903-1905 REV. ARTHUR COPELAND, D. D.
1905-1906 EDWIN NOTTINGHAM, Esq.
1906-1907 PROFESSOR EDGAR A. EMENS, A. M.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

1896-1901 PROFESSOR EDGAR A. EMENS, A. M.
1901-1904 PROFESSOR HERBERT M. BURCHARD, Ph. D.
1904-1905 WILLIS A. HOLDEN, Esq.
1905-1907 REV. FRED T. KEENEY, D. D.

SECRETARIES

1896-1906 PROFESSOR EDGAR C. MORRIS, A. M.
1906-1907 PROF. W. H. METZLER, Ph. D.

TREASURERS

1896-1906 PROFESSOR ERNEST N. PATTEE, M. S.
1906-1907 HENRY PHILLIPPS, Esq.

Among the Faculty members, not graduates of Syracuse, we find in the catalogue the names of C. W. Cabeen, A. M., University of Wisconsin, '83; F. E. Farley, Ph. D., Harvard, '93; A. C. Flick, Ph. D., Oberlin, '94; J. H. Hamilton, Ph. D., of University Settlement, N. Y.; C. W. Hargitt,

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Ph. D., Moore's Hill, '77; Eugene Haanel, Ph. D., Breslau, '73; T. C. Hopkins, De Pauw University, '87; Albert Leonard, Ph. D., Ohio University, '88; W. H. Mace, Ph. D., University of Michigan, '83; W. H. Metzler, Ph. D., Toronto, '88; Ismar J. Peritz, Harvard, '93; Jean Marie Richards, Litt. B., Smith, '95; H. Monmouth Smith, Ph. D., Wesleyan, '91; J. R. Street, Ph. D., Victoria, '84; W. G. Ward, D. D., Ohio Wesleyan, '72; George A. Wilson, Ph. D., Boston University, '91; F. D. Losey, A. M., Rochester, '88; Arthur S. Patterson, Ph. D.; Edwin L. Earp, Ph. D.

Among its Honorary members are Dean J. B. Brooks, D. C. L., Dartmouth, '69; Rev. C. N. Sims, LL. D., Indiana Asbury, '59, ex-Chancellor of Syracuse University, and one of its chief founders and builders. In the list of those affiliated with the Chapter are Professors W. G. Bullard, Ph. D., Brown, '92; H. M. Burchard, Ph. D., Colgate, '91; C. C. Bushnell, Ph. D., Yale, '91; C. H. Carter, Ph. D., Haverford, 1900; H. A. Eaton, Ph. D., Harvard, '93; E. C. Quereau, Ph. D., Northwestern, '88.

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II

Chapter Necrology

"There is no antidote against the opium of time, which temporally considereth all things: Our fathers find their graves in our short memories, and sadly tell us how we may be buried in our survivors."

SIR THOMAS BROWNE, "Urn Burial."

IT IS very fitting that in connection with these should appear the names of those who, once on our rolls, have now by death been called, some in the morning of life, to other spheres of labor and learning.

REV. MALTBIE D. BABCOCK, D. D.

One among those who have died deserves especial note and tribute, Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Syracuse, '79, who died abroad May 17, 1901. As a pastor of Presbyterian churches in Lockport, Baltimore and New York, he made, by his personality, his pen and by his pulpit utterances, a reputation that has become almost National, and which

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perhaps ranks him among the most eminent of the sons of Syracuse. So many were his virtues, so varied his talents, so thorough his devotion to the service of his Master and his fellow men, that all who knew him recognized him as a true representative of the best type of the educated man in the Gospel Ministry. He was broad in opinion, noble in nature, and exalted in aim and purpose. An ardent member, at Syracuse, of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, he was the life of the Chapter while in its undergraduate ranks, and loyal to its best traditions. He graduated from the Liberal Arts College in 1879, and with other Phi Beta Kappa men like Prof. H. H. Howe, A. M., and Rev. W. D. Marsh, D. D., Rev. J. H. Myers, Ph. D., and Rev. C. W. Rowley, Ph. D., of the same year, has left his mark on the institution of learning he so much loved. From the beginning of his undergraduate life he made a deep impression upon his class, and all who knew him in after years. His *Alma Mater* will surely give him a tablet in her halls, and the Kappa will ever prize him among her crown jewels.

Others of the Chapter, highly regarded, who have gone are W. R. Benham, D. D., Prof. W. A. Brownell, Ph. D., Rev. M. S. Hard, D. D., D. S. Kellicott, Ph. D., F. H. Howard, A. B., Henry Orrin Sibley, Ph. D., Carrie Elizabeth Smalley, Ph. B., F. W. Sherman, A. M., and two Deans of the University, each eminent in his life and work,

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Dean John R. French, LL D. (the Helmsman of the University), and Dean Ensign McChesney, D. D. The memory of both of these great Deans will linger long, as ointment poured forth.

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III

With the Alumni

"Let us speak plain: there is more force in names
Than most men dream of."

JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL.

PASSING from these to those now living, we find the honored names of Charles M. Underhill, Esq., A. M., '60; Rev. R. D. Munger, D. D., '61; Prof. H. R. Sanford, Ph. D., '61; Flora Wells Ellis, Ph. D., '62; Theron Cooper, D. D., '64; Prof. T. B. Stowell, Ph. D., '65; and Rev. L. F. Congdon, D. D., Rev. E. H. Latimer, D. D., Rev. C. W. Winchester, D. D., all of the class of 1867 of "Old Genesee." Also Registrar C. C. Wilbor, D. D., '68; Rev. O. A. Houghton, D. D., '69; Rev. C. E. Millspaugh, D. D., '70; Rev. W. H. Reese, D. D., '70, of Genesee.

Next we record the names of Prof. F. J. Cheney, Ph. D., Principal of Cortland Normal School; R. S. Keyser, Ph. D., Prof. W. F. Steele, D. D., Denver University, of the class of '72 at Syracuse.

And here we delight to write the name of Frank

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Smalley, Ph. D., '74, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Syracuse University, the real successor of Dean French in power and influence in the University, and one whose life is literally a part of the institution. In the same class is Electa Whipple, M. D., of Buffalo.

In '75 we find J. B. Coit, Professor in Boston University; and that captain of industry, and representative of real American pluck and enterprise, Chester A. Congdon, A. B., of Duluth, attorney-at-law; and associated with him, his friend, James M. Gilbert, A. M., a man to whom the University and city of Syracuse is a debtor in no small degree. Here also is the name of W. A. Wood, M. S., of Dorchester, Mass.

The class of '76 in Phi Beta Kappa is a distinguished one. Here we find William Nottingham, LL. D., of Syracuse, Regent of the State of New York, a lawyer of high rank and a supporter of the University, second to none, and justly conspicuous and admired in every circle. With him are associated the honorable names of Martha Crow Foote, Ph. D., George F. Darrow, B. S., Jane S. Higham, A. M., E. D. Kinne, M. D., Herbert Huntington, Ph. B., J. T. Roberts, A. M., Dr. J. D. Phelps, the President of Cazenovia and Genesee Wesleyan Seminaries, and the successful Financial Secretary of the University; and also that able counsellor and Trustee, Edwin Nottingham, Ph. B.

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In 1877 we read the names of Charles M. Cobb, A. M., in the Regents' Office at Albany; of B. C. Matthews, Ph. D., Prof. C. M. Moss, Ph. D., of University of Illinois, and of Richard E. Day, Litt. D., whose poems are read in many of the best homes of the land, and which lend credit not only to himself but to his *Alma Mater.*

In 1878 is Supt. E. L. Harris, A. B., of Cleveland; George W. Weaver, A. M., of Rochester, and that successful builder, pastor and manager of the Central Methodist Episcopal church of Wilkesbarre, Pa., Rev. Curtis E. Mogg, D. D.

Of the class of '79, led by Maltbie Babcock, we have already made mention. In 1880 we find the name of a family noted for its loyalty to Syracuse,—the Holden,—Eloise (Nottingham) Holden, Ph. M., and Willis A. Holden, B. S., of Syracuse. Here, too, appear Prof. E. D. Roe, Jr., Ph. D., Professor in Syracuse University, and the lawyer and lecturer, and genial leader, Benjamin J. Shove, A. M., and Prof. A. J. Todd, Ph. D.

The class of '81 gives us David E. Smith, Ph. D., of the Teachers College of New York, one of the first mathematicians of the country, and whose published works have a large and increasing circulation. Nor should we pass by Rev. T. W. Haven, son of the late Bishop E. O. Haven; and to mention Rev. E. H. Brown, D. D., of Albany, is to name one who awakens a hundred pleasant mem-

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ories in the minds of many. Edith Emily Clarke, Ph. B., and Alice Wells, M. S., are also of the same class.

In '82 are Profs. W. C. Kitchin, Ph. D., and Nicholas Knight, Ph. D., and Bertha (Gilbert) Holden, Ph. B., of the family already referred to, and deeply concerned in the prosperity of the University.

In '83 are Editor W. S. Hawkins, A. B., H. H. Marvin, A. M., of New York, and Prof. C. F. Sitterly, S. T. D., of Drew Theological Seminary.

The class of 1884, proud of all its members in and out of Phi Beta Kappa, points with satisfaction to its standing in the Kappa. Here we read the names of Rev. A. W. Broadway, Ph. D., Rev. Arthur Copeland, D. D., Rev. C. M. Eddy, Ph. M., Prof. E. C. Morey, A. M., Prof. H. L. Taylor, Ph. D., F. R. Walker, A. M., Esq., Professor in College of Law, Syracuse; Prof. Annie Grace Wirt, Ph. M., of Denver, and of Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., filling the high place of a Professor at Drew Theological Seminary.

Prof. C. O. Dewey, Ph. D., Rev. A. H. Eaton, Ph. D., Supt. S. G. Harris, Ph. D., Rev. H. H. Murdock, D. D., W. L. Wallace, M. D., Prof. H. A. Peck, Ph. D., Syracuse University, one of the strong men of the Faculty; Rev. Eugene Wiseman, Ph. D., Prof. F. H. Wood, A. M., these are among those written of '85; while the record for '86 includes Rev. Dr. H. G. Coddington, W. W. Porter, the

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University Treasurer; Rev. Dr. C. E. Hamilton, Rev. John A. Ingham, A. M., Rev. Dr. F. T. Keeney, Rev. Dr. W. C. Wilbor, Prin. W. A. Wilson, M. A.

Prof. F. J. Holzwarth, Ph. D., '86, of Syracuse University; Lyman P. Hitchcock, '89, Levi S. Chapman, '89, Esq., Rev. F. D. Leete, D. D., '89, Prof. Minnie A. Mason, Ph. D., '90, Prof. F. H. Wood, Ph. D., '90, of Clinton, N. Y.; Rev. G. H. Haigh, M. A., '93, Prof. W. P. Graham, Ph. D., '93, Syracuse University; Ida L. (Wilcox) Saxton, Ph. M., '93; William E. Taylor, Ph. D., '93, Professor in Syracuse University; Rev. B. M. Tipple, A. B., '94; Delmar E. Hawkins, A. M., '94; T. H. Levy, LL. B., Syracuse, '95; Prin. Guy H. Baskerville, '95; Prof. W. Martin Smallwood, Ph. D., '96, of Syracuse University; Prof. E. H. Kraus, '96; Rev. W. H. Yard, '97; Rev. C. E. Skinner, Ph. D., Rev. W. E. Doughty, A. B., '04, with others, deserve special note, as leaders in their fields of labor.

With these, and by no means less worthy of note, are the following members of the Chapter, recently elected: Porter M. French, A. M., H. D. Fearon, A. M., Lucy S. Bainbridge, A. B., M. Belle Churchill, A. B., Rev. G. F. Draper, A. B., Mrs. Ella Howard, Ph. B., I. H. Levy, M. D., and W. A. Wheatley, A. M.

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SOME CLASS RECORDS

The following list, copied in class order from the current catalogue, includes many well known in the annals of Syracuse:

In 1887—Mary D. Allis, A. B., John S. Bovingdon, LL. B., George G. Brower, M. S., Mary L. (Logan) Collins, A. M., Franklin J. Holzwarth, Ph. D., Elizabeth Leyden, Ph. M., Frank W. Merrick, S. T. B., Emmons H. Sanford, A. M., Carrie E. Sawyer, Ph. B., Jennie DeR. (Sanford) Thorburn, Ph. B., Jennie L. (Frames) Whitbread, Ph. B.

In 1888—Mary F. Call, Ph. M., Cornelia M. Clapp, Ph. D., Milton J. Fletcher, A. B.

In 1889—Wesley H. Benham, A. M., Mary E. Burdick, A. B., Levi S. Chapman, A. B., Will B. Crowley, A. M., Ernest I. Edgcomb, A. M., Lyman P. Hitchcock, S. T. B., Frederick DeL. Leete, D. D., *Henry O. Sibley, Ph. D., Anna H. Smith, A. M., Martin H. Walrath, A. M., Charles L. Walsworth, A. M., Jeannette L. Wilmot, A. B., Nellie M. Wilmot, A. B.

In 1890—Byron B. Brackett, Ph. D., William A. Jenner, A. B., Minnie A. (Beebe) Mason, Ph. D., George K. Statham, Ph. B.

In 1891—Paul Fitzgerald, M. D., Frank W. Goreth, A. M., John A. Hamilton, A. B., Bertha S. (Ives) Sawyer, A. B., Lillian S. Smith, A. M.,

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Charles W. Tooke, Ph. D., Frank D. Torrey, A. M., Frank H. Wood, A. M.

In 1892—Howard J. Banker, A. B., James L. Barnard, Ph. D., Dorr R. Cobb, Ph. B., Marcus L. Glazer, M. S., Genevra (Wiley) Gwynn, A. B., Olin C. Kellogg, Ph. D., Annie M. Knapp, Ph. B., William D. Lewis, A. M., Lepine H. Rice, Ph. B., Earl D. Shepard, A. M., Avery W. Skinner, A. B., Charles F. Wiley, M. D.

In 1893—George G. Brownell, A. M., Nettie A. Chapman, B. S., William P. Graham, Ph. D., Miriam A. (Mix) Guernsey, Ph. B., George H. Haigh, A. M., Gurdon R. Miller, Ph. B., Henry Phillips, A. M., Bertrand C. Richardson, A. B., Ida L. (Wilcox) Saxton, Ph. M., William E. Taylor, Ph. D., Clara E. Ward, A. B., Jessie A. (Rosebrugh) Whyborn.

In 1894—Herman Churchill, A. B., Anna L. Cole, Ph. B., Carro J. (Croff) Cummings, M. D., Cora M. (Graham) Dodson, Ph. B., Delmer E. Hawkins, A. M., Schuyler F. Herron, A. M., Millicent A. Hinkley, Ph. M., Martha A. Phillips Keefe, B. S., Frederick Z. Lewis, A. M., Lizzie L. (Hammond) Lowell, A. M., William W. Nichols, LL. B., Bertrand M. Tipple, A. B., Abram L. Travis, A. M., Frances L. Warr, A. M.

In 1895—Nellie J. Allen, A. B., Guy H. Baskerville, A. B., Mabel E. (Hodder) Boomer, A. B.,

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Charles S. Gager, A. B., George G. Groat, P
Mary G. Leete, A. B., T. Aaron Levy, Ll
Mabel A. (Daggett) Potter, A. B., Caroli
Romer, Ph. B., Dix H. Rowland, Ph. M., Junit
Stevens, Ph. B., Harry B. Tilbury, A. B., Cl
H. Treadwell, Jr., B. S.

In 1896—John W. Church, A. B., Edwar
Kraus, Ph. D., Alice L. Lee, Ph. B., Bessie Par
A. B., George W. Rosenberry, A. B., Willian
Smallwood, Ph. D., Eugene R. Smith, A. M., C
E. (Easley) Smith, Ph. B., Lora O. Snider, Ph
Jessie E. (Lewis) Wheeler, A. B., Louise V. V
field, Ph. B.

In 1897—Julia E. Church, A. B., Jeanett
(Statham) Graham, A. B., Sarah N. (Bowen
Graham, A. M., Effa Z. Ham, A. B., Clara G. (
ham) Hookway, Ph. B., Julia B. Kellogg, P
Mary E. Moxcey, Ph. B., Martha P. Tracy, P
George F. Tyrrell, A. B., William H. Yard,

In 1898—Marie S. Cary, A. B., John W. C
A. B., Emma S. (Dann) Cook, Ph. B., Harv
Dann, A. B., Henry C. Emm, A. M., Ed
(Howlett) Knight, A. B., Mabel C. Rhoades,
Anna I. (Shults) Sherman, Ph. B.

In 1899—Gilbert G. Benjamin, Ph. B., F
Bryan, A. B., Bertha E. Coates, Ph. B., Z
(Russell) Dunn, Ph. B., Minnie F. Heermans
Edna Hildreth, A. M., Clara B. Knapp, A. B.
S. Lowther, A. B., Willis H. Michell, A. B.,

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E. Ridgeway, A. B., Frederick P. Webster, B. S., Edith M. (Murdock) Wilson, Ph. B.

In 1900—Mrs. Mary McC. Brown, Harriette A. Curtiss, Ph. B., Elizabeth G. DeLany, A. B., Rose, F. Egan, A. B., Clyde L. Harvey, A. B., Bessie M. Hawks, Ph. B., Laura M. Latimer, A. B., Mabel Van W. Parker, A. B., Laura Parsons, Ph. B., George L. Phelps, A. M., Edwin H. Shepard, B. S., *Fred W. Sherman, A. M., Frank R. Strong, B. S., Marion L. West, Ph. B., Marion E. Wright, A. B.

In 1901—John L. Bauer, Jr., M. D., John A. Beers, A. B., Edith M. Cobb, A. B., Edgar D. Congdon, A. B., Frederick M. Harvey, A. B., Carrie A. Hilts, A. B., Clarence Perkins, A. B., Mrs. Iva L. Peters, A. B., William Ryan, Ph. B., John C. Tennant, A. B., Eleanor W. Thayer, A. B., Bertha Wilson, B. S.

In 1902—Joseph P. Behm, A. B., Albert H. Damon, A. B., Matthew L. Dann, A. B., Frederick T. DeLany, A. B., George F. DuBois, A. B., Solomon Ferguson, Ph. B., George T. Hargitt, Ph. B., Arthur R. Horton, A. B., Edgar A. Lowther, A. B., Mary E. McKinley, Ph. B., Gertrude Robinson, Ph. B., William G. Siddell, A. B., May Spring, A. B., May Van Doren, Ph. B., Ralph E. Wager, A. B., Cornelia C. Ward, A. B.

In 1903—Bertha L. Beach, A. B., Elizabeth Berry, Ph. B., Charles S. Bryan, Jr., B. S., Alice R.

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Clarke, Ph. B., Edward D. Curtis, A. M., Elizabeth V. Darrow, A. B., Vern S. Fowler, A. B., Claribel (Blossom) Glass, Ph. B., Philip P. Jacobs, A. B., Omar E. Jones, A. B., William H. McClelland, M. S., Isabella M. Pike, Ph. B., Stella L. H. Post, A. M., Walter H. Powlesland, A. B., Charles D. Skinner, A. B., Carrie E. Smalley, Ph. B., Clinton J. Taft, Ph. B., Jessie C. Worden, Ph. B.

In 1904—Claudia E. Allen, Ph. B., Clarence J. Benjamin, A. B., Charles H. Bennett, A. B., Jennie May Brown, B. S., Perry A. Carpenter, Ph. B., Lewis B. Chaloux, Ph. B., Louise E. Cooley, Ph. B., Minnie D. Crofoot, Ph. B., William E. Doughty, A. B., Olive Hartwig, A. B., Raymond S. Hatch, B. S., Bessie C. Howland, Ph. B., Alma E. Hurst, Ph. B., Caroline P. Kenyon, A. B., Ada A. McDermott, A. B., Mary B. Quinlan, Ph. B., Anna V. Rice, Ph. B., Ernest R. Smith, B. S., Edith Snyder, Ph. B., Lawrence A. Wilkins, Ph. B., William J. Young, B. S.

In 1905—Eva G. Roe, Ph. B., Fred W. Hartwell, B. S., Bessie M. Rhines, A. B., Florence R. Loomis, A. B., Raymond H. Lacey, A. B., Bertha G. Cleveland, A. B., Floyd M. Fernalld, A. B., Helen L. Bronson, B. S., Marguerite Shepard, Ph. B., Elizabeth N. Brooks, A. B., Elsie V. Jones, Ph. B., Ida L. Revely, Ph. B., Emily Totman, Ph. B., Edward T. Lewis, A. B., Evi S. Beebe, B. S., Joseph A. Mosher, Ph. B., J. Arthur Distin, B. S.

In 1906—Lemoine H. Candee, A. B., Ella Miller,

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A. B., D. C. Rosenthal, A. B., Eula F. Grove, Ph. B., Jacob C. Tressler, A. B., Carthie A. Eastman, Ph. B., Charles H. Holzwarth, A. B., Bertha L. Ketchum, Ph. B., Charles F. MacMurray, B. S., Mary E. Blair, A. B., Harriet A. March, Ph. B., Nellie M. Allison, A. B., M. E. Smith, A. B., Mabel Hendrix, Ph. B.

In choosing its members, the Chapter has highly honored the classes which were graduated prior to the organization of the Kappa, to the extent that one hundred and eighty of these are now in its ranks, and among its foremost supporters.

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IV

Some Works and Aims

"They honored the memory of the wise Anacharsis who travelled among the Greeks.

HERODOTUS.

THE Chapter, while not "active," is in a flourishing condition, in many respects, and enrolls a list of about three hundred and twenty-five members. Its spirit is becoming more and more conservative in the admission of new members, and from necessity. For so remarkable is the growth of the University of which it is a conspicuous part, that it is compelled to guard its gates of admission with much care.

It has already, through Prof. E. C. Morris, published a neat and valuable Catalogue and one of credit to the Chapter, and from which we have freely borrowed.

The present historical volume will, we trust, be worthy the Chapter responsible for its issue, and creditable abroad.

On Dec. 5, 1901, the one hundred and twenty-

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fifth anniversary of the founding of the Fraternity was celebrated by a banquet at the Yates Hotel, presided over, by Hon. William Nottingham, LL. D. It was an occasion of much interest.

Much remains for the Chapter to do along literary lines; and it is confidently hoped that an annual Phi Beta Kappa Oration or Poem will soon be the regular order, and that its members will aim by voice and pen to contribute something of worth to the future. As the Younger Pliny said: "Since long life is denied us, let us transmit to Posterity some memorial that we have lived."

The record of Phi Beta Kappa at Syracuse ought to become a monumental one.

To quote the language of one of the Presidents of the Kappa, addressed on the Annual Meeting Day, in June, to a class just initiated:

"Our work, as members of Phi Beta Kappa and especially of this Chapter, is not only with the 'higher' education but the highest education. We are to have an ideal and to maintain it, not as a callow youth, but as men and women in practical affairs. And I cannot do better than quote here the words of Waldo Emerson, spoken to the Dartmouth Seniors of 1838, and pronounced by another man in our ranks of eminent merit, George William Curtis, as of unsurpassed worth: 'You will hear every day the maxims of a low prudence. You will hear that the first duty is to get land and money, place and name. "What is this Truth you seek? What this Beauty?" men will ask with derision.

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If, nevertheless, God have called any of you to explore truth and beauty, be bold, be firm, be true. When you shall say, "As others do, so will I; I renounce, I am sorry for it, my early visions, I must eat the good of the land, and let learning and romantic expectations go until a more convenient season,"—then dies the man in you; then once more perish the buds of Art and Poetry and Science, as already they have died in a thousand thousand men.

"'The hour of that choice is the hour and crisis of your history, and see that you hold yourself fast by the intellect.'"

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V

Under the Emblem

"The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American."

PATRICK HENRY in Carpenter's Hall at first session of Continental Congress, Sept. 6, 1774.

AND here we close this historical sketch, in good cheer and hope of the morrow. The songs have long since been hushed which once echoed in "The Raleigh" at Williamsburg. The lights in "Apollo Hall" are put out, where resounded, in high argument, the voices of our Virginia founders. Heath and Parmelie are no more. But the Society they founded survives, and will,—a Fraternity of American scholars and leaders, of all sections, all classes, all callings, but of one tradition and one Flag.

The Spirit of 1776 will ever breathe upon its altars, and its best members will be those who best respond to the calls of God and country, after the

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example of those who founded it, and have cherished its honorable past.

Let us entertain the hope that this " frail memorial " may assist in their emulation as it aids in their recollection; for as Tullius Cicero well said, " History is the witness of Time, the torch of Truth, the life of Memory, the teacher of Life, and the messenger of Antiquity."

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ADDENDA

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THE CONSTITUTION

COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

I The National Council of the Phi Beta Kappa Society shall consist of the Senators herinafter spoken of, and of delegates from the several Chapters of the Society. Each Chapter shall be entitled to send three delegates, who shall be graduates of at least five years' standing and members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, but not necessarily of the Chapter by which they are chosen.

THE SENATE

II The Senate shall originally consist of twenty Senators, chosen by the delegates of the first session of the National Council from the Society at large. These shall be divided into two classes, whose terms of office shall expire at the adjournment of alternate regular sessions of the National Council. At every subsequent regular session the places of the outgoing class shall be filled by election as follows: On the day preceding the first day of each regular session of the National Council, the Senate shall meet and shall nominate fifteen candidates in addition to the members of the outgoing class for the ten vacant seats, and also two candidates for the unexpired term of each Senator who may have died or resigned since the last regular session. Other persons not nominated by the Senate may be presented as candidates at the time of the election. Of every ten members whose term of office shall

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expire, one may be elected, by the Council, Senator for life. In every election of Senators a majority of the votes cast shall be required to elect, and in such elections the outgoing Senators shall have no vote. The Senate may fill vacancies in its own body till the next meeting of the National Council.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

III The officers of the National Council shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, and such others as may be found necessary from time to time. The President shall be chosen from among the Senators.

SESSIONS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

IV The National Council shall meet every third year at such place and time as shall have been determined by the officers of the United Chapters, and shall proceed at once to the election first of its officers and next of the Senators. The National Council shall make such rules as may be found necessary for the carrying out of any provision of this Constitution.

THE SENATE AND ITS FUNCTIONS

V During the sessions of the National Council the Senate shall have no separate existence, but its members shall take their places with the delegates as members of the National Council, voting with the delegates, as well upon all other matters as upon the election of officers and Senators, except as provided in Article II. When the National Council is not in session the Senate shall constitute an independent body, charged with the duty of representing the Phi Beta Kappa Society and speaking in its name, and exercising, in addition, the functions of a permanent Executive Committee of the National Council. It shall hold its meetings at such

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times and places as it shall determine, being first called together by that Senator, who, at the original election of the Senate, shall have been elected by the largest number of votes. It shall recommend candidates for election as Senators. It shall also have power to call an extra session of the National Council. It shall furthermore prepare and recommend to the consideration of the National Council such matters as it may deem proper. It shall transmit its lists of candidates and of matters recommended for discussion, by the hands of the secretary, to the presiding officer of the National Council, immediately upon its organization being completed. It shall also transmit, in the same manner, to the National Council a report of its doings between the sessions of the Council. Nothing herein shall be so construed as to derogate from the right of the National Council to appoint Committees to sit between sessions, independently of the Senate, and to report at the next session.

NEW CHARTERS

VI Applications for charters shall, in all cases, be made to the Senate, at least six months before the regular session of the National Council; the Senate shall at once notify all the Chapters of such applications, and such applications shall be reported to the National Council with the recommendation of the Senate at the next meeting of the Council, and shall be passed upon by the Council, which shall have exclusive power to grant charters. But no charters shall be issued without the consent of delegations representing a majority of the Chapters.

BY-LAWS AND RULES OF ORDER

VII The National Council at any of its sessions, and the Senate at any time, may respectively make such

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By-Laws and Rules of Order as may be thought expedient for their use, provided the same be not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Constitution. A quorum of the National Council shall consist of delegates from a majority of the Chapters and not fewer than three Senators; the Senate shall determine the number which shall constitute its quorum. (The present number is five.)

RIGHTS OF CHAPTERS

VIII Nothing contained in this Constitution shall be construed as empowering the Senate of the National Council to restrict or abridge the rights or privileges now exercised by existing Chapters, except as expressly provided herein.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

IX No change shall be made in this Constitution unless the same shall have been proposed at the session of the National Council next preceding the session at which the proposed change is voted for; and no vote shall be had upon any such proposed change except at a stated hour previously ordered by the meeting,—and no amendment shall be made without the concurrence of the delegations of two-thirds of the Chapters represented in the Council.

ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION

X This Constitution shall take effect when ratified by fourteen Chapters. (Sixteen Chapters ratified it before July, 1883.)

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BY-LAWS

ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS

I All elections shall be by ballot. The President shall preside over the meetings of the Council. In his absence the Vice-President shall perform his duties. When both are absent a president **pro tempore** shall be chosen **viva voce.** The Secretary shall keep the records of the Council, conduct its correspondence, and send to the Senate and to each Chapter a certified report of the proceedings of each session. The Treasurer shall collect and disburse all funds of the Council, and report at each session thereof. (At the Council of 1892, the Treasurer requested that the financial report be submitted to an auditor appointed by the President after its presentation.)

ORDER OF BUSINESS

II (1) Calling the roll. (2) Reading the minutes. (3) Reports of officers. (4) Communication from the Senate on nominations. (5) Election of officers. (6) Election of Senators. (7) Communication from the Senate on new Chapters and other matters. (8) Miscellaneous business.

VOTING

III In all cases not otherwise provided for by the Constitution each Senator and delegate present shall be entitled to cast one vote. (In establishing new Chapters the Constitution requires a vote by delegations, each delegation having one vote.)

ASSESSMENTS

IV Each Chapter shall pay to the Treasurer a triennial assessment of five dollars. (The Council of 1883 voted that the first assessment should be due in

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1884. Each successive assessment becoming due in periods of three years from that time, 1887, 1890, 1893, 1896, and so on.)

PROCEDURE

V The proceedings of the Council, in all cases not provided for in the Constitution, or the By-Laws, shall conform to the rules laid down in Cushing's Manual.

ENDORSEMENT OF NEW CHAPTERS

VI All applications for future Chapters shall have the endorsement of at least five existing Chapters prior to presentation to the Senate.

AMENDMENTS

VII These By-Laws, or any of them, may be suspended, altered or amended at any meeting of the Council by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting.

FINIS

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